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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XVII.—Continued

For a moment he lay down beside her, listening, and eying the opening in their nest. Then he began to sniff about the log walls. He was close to the opening when a sudden fresh scent came to him, and he grew rigid, and his bristles stood up. The scent was followed by a whimpering, baby-ish chatter. A porcupine entered the opening and proceeded to advance in his foolish fashion, still chattering in that babyish way that had made its life forfeitable at the hands of man. Kazan had heard that sound before, and like all other beasts had learned to ignore the presence of the innocuous creature that made it. But just now he did not stop to consider that what he saw was a porcupine and that at his first snarl the good-humored little creature would waddle away as fast as it could, still chattering baby talk to itself. His first reasoning was that it was a live thing invading the home to which Gray Wolf and he had just returned. A day later, or perhaps an hour later, he would have driven it back with a growl. Now he leaped upon it.

A wild chattering, intermingled with cat-like spunks, and then a rising staccato howls followed the attack. Gray Wolf sprang to the opening. The porcupine was rolled up in a thousand-quilled ball a dozen feet away, and no one could hear Kazan tearing about in the throes of the direst agony that can befall a beast of the forest. For a few moments he rolled and dug in the wet mould and earth, pawed madly at the things that pierced his flesh. Then he set off like all dogs will who have come into contact with the friendly porcupine, and raced again and again around the windfall, howling at every jump. Gray Wolf took the matter coolly. It is possible that at times there are moments of humor in the lives of animals. If so, she saw this one. She scented the porcupine and she knew that Kazan was full of quills. As there was nothing to do and nothing to fight she sat back on her haunches and waited, pricking up her ears every time Kazan passed her in his mad circuit around the windfall. At his fourth or fifth heat the porcupine smoothed itself down a little, and continuing the interrupted thread of its chatter waddled to a nearby poplar, climbed it and began to gnaw the tender bark from a limb.

At last Kazan halted before Gray Wolf. The first agony of a hundred little needles piercing his flesh had deadened into a steady burning pain. Gray Wolf went over to him and investigated him cautiously. With her teeth she seized the ends of two or three quills and pulled them out. Kazan was very much dog now. He gave a yelp, and whimpered as Gray Wolf picked out a second bunch of quills. Then he flattened himself on his belly, stretched out his forelegs, closed his eyes, and without any other sound except an occasional yelp of pain allowed Gray Wolf to go on with the operation. Fortunately he had escaped getting any of the quills in his mouth and tongue. But his nose and jaws were soon red with blood. For an hour Gray Wolf kept faithfully at her task and by the end of that time had succeeded in pulling out most of the quills. A few still remained, too short and too deeply imbedded for her to extract with her teeth.

After this Kazan went down to the creek and buried his burning muzzle in the cold water. This gave him some relief, but only for a short time. The quills that remained worked their way deeper and deeper into his flesh, like living things. Nose and lips began to swell. Blood and saliva dripped from his mouth and his eyes grew red. Two hours after Gray Wolf had retired to her nest under the windfall a quill had completely pierced his lip and began to prick his tongue. In desperation Kazan chewed viciously upon a piece of wood. This broke and crumpled the quill, and destroyed its power to do further harm. Nature had told him the one thing to do to save himself. Most of that day he spent in gnawing at wood and crunching mouthfuls of earth and mold between his jaws. In this way the barb-toothed points of the quills were dulled and broken as they came through. At dusk he crawled under the windfall, and Gray Wolf gently licked his muzzle with her soft cool tongue. Frequently during the night Kazan went to the creek and found relief in its ice-cold water.

The next day he had what the forest people call "porcupine mumps." His face was swollen until Gray Wolf would have laughed if she had been human, and not blind. His chops bulged like cushions. His eyes were mere slits. When he went out into the day he blinked, for he could see scarcely better than his sightless mate. But the pain was mostly gone. The night that followed he began to think of hunting, and the next morning before it was yet dawn he brought a rabbit into their den. A few hours later he would have brought a spruce partridge to Gray Wolf, but just as he was about to spring upon his feathered prey the soft chatter of a porcupine a few yards away brought him to a sudden stop. A few things could make Kazan drop his tail. But that inane and incoherent prattle of the little spiked beast sent him off at double-quick with his tail between his legs. As man abhors and evades the creeping serpent, so Kazan would hereafter evade this little creature of the forest that never in animal history has been known to lose its good-humor or pick a quarrel.

Two weeks of lengthening days, of increasing warmth, of sunshine and hunting, followed Kazan's adventure with the porcupine. The last of the snow went rapidly. Out of the earth began to spring tips of green. The Labneesh vine glistened redder each day, the poplar buds began to split, and in the sunniest spots between the rocks of the ridges the little white snow-flowers began to give a final proof that spring had come. For the first of those two weeks Gray Wolf hunted frequently with Kazan. They did not go far. The swamp was alive with small game and each day or night they killed fresh meat. After the first week Gray Wolf hunted less. Then came the soft and balmy night, glorious in the radiance of a full spring moon when she refused to leave the windfall. Kazan did not urge her. Instinct made him understand, and he did not go far from the windfall that night in his hunt. When he returned he brought a rabbit.

Came then the night when from the darkest corner of the windfall Gray Wolf warned him back with a low snarl. He stood in the opening, a rabbit between his jaws. He took no offense at the snarl, but stood for a moment, gazing into the gloom where Gray Wolf had hidden herself. Then he dropped the rabbit and lay down squarely in the opening. After a little he rose restlessly and went outside. But he did not leave the windfall. It was day when he re-entered. He sniffed, as he had sniffed once before a long time ago, between the boulders at the top of the Sun Rock. That which was in the air was no longer a mystery to him. He came nearer and Gray Wolf did not snarl. She whined coaxingly as he touched her. Then his muzzle found something else. It was soft and warm and made a queer little sniffling sound. There was a responsive whine in his throat, and in the darkness came the quick soft caress of Gray Wolf's tongue. Kazan returned to the sunshine and stretched himself out before the door of the windfall. His jaws dropped open, for he was filled with a strange contentment.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Education of Ba-ree.

Robbed once of the joys of parenthood by the murder on the Sun Rock, both Gray Wolf and Kazan were different, both from what they would have been had the big gray lynx not come into their lives at that time. As if it were but yesterday they remembered the moonlit night when the lynx brought blindness to Gray Wolf and destroyed her young, and when Kazan had avenged himself and his mate in his terrible fight to the death with their enemy. And now, with that soft little handful of life snuggling close up against her, Gray Wolf saw through her blind eyes the tragic picture of that night more vividly than ever and she quivered at every sound, ready to leap in the face of an unseen foe, to rend all flesh that was not the flesh of Kazan. And ceaselessly, the slightest sound bringing him to his feet, Kazan watched and guarded. He mistrusted the moving shadows. The snapping of a twig drew back his upper lip. His fangs gleamed menacingly when the soft air brought a strange scent. In him, too, the memory of Sun Rock, the death of their first young and the blinding of Gray Wolf, had given birth to a new instinct. Not for an instant was he off his guard. As surely as one expects the sun to rise so did he expect that, sooner or later, their deadly enemy would creep on them from out of the forest. In another hour such as this the lynx had brought death. The lynx had brought blindness. And so day and night he waited and watched for the lynx to come again. And woe unto any other creature of flesh and blood that dared approach the windfall in these first days of Gray Wolf's motherhood!

But peace had spread its wings of sunshine and plenty over the swamp. There were no intruders, unless the noisy whisky-jacks, the big-eyed moose-birds, the chattering bush sparrows, and the wood-mice and ermine could be called such. After the first day or two Kazan went more frequently into the windfall, and though more than once he nosed searchingly about Gray Wolf he could find only the one little pup. A little farther west the Dog-Ribs would have called the pup Ba-ree for two reasons—because he had no brothers or sisters, and because he was a mixture of dog and wolf. He was a sleek and lively little fellow from the beginning, for there was no division of mother strength and attention. He developed with the true swiftness of the wolf-whelp, and not with the slowness of the dog-pup.

For three days he was satisfied to cuddle close against his mother, feeding when he was hungry, sleeping a great deal and preened and laundered almost constantly by Gray Wolf's affectionate tongue. From the fourth day he grew busier and more inquisitive with every hour. He found his mother's blind face, with tremendous effort he tumbled over her paws, and once he lost himself completely and sniffled for help when he rolled 15 or 18 inches away from her. It was not long after th's that he began to recognize Kazan as a part of his moth-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

WAR SECRETARY GARRISON QUITS WILSON CABINET

Cabinet Officer's Stand for Continental Army as Against State Militia Forced Resignation.

Lindley M. Garrison resigned as secretary of war in President Wilson's cabinet on February 10. His stand for the continental army plan as against the state militia forced his resignation. Congress did not seem to favor the Garrison plan and President Wilson considered abandoning it if necessary in order that congress would take steps toward preparedness, following some other plan. Rather than abandon his plan Secretary Garrison surprised all by resigning his portfolio. By executive order of the President Major General Hugh Scott, chief of the army general staff, was designated to become acting secretary of war for 30 days. This was necessary because of doubt regarding Scott's authority to act as secretary of war upon a resignation. Henry Breckinridge, assistant secretary of war, resigned with his chief.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Soon after the resignation of Garrison as secretary of war, officials here said they expected President Wilson to announce Garrison's successor within several days. Friends urged him to transfer Franklin K. Lane, secretary of interior, to fill the vacancy. Various other men were also mentioned for the position, among them being Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy; Fred Lehmann of Missouri; Major General George W. Goethals; Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President and Secretary of Agriculture Houston. Wilson wished to obtain a man who would instantly restore public confidence in his preparedness program, as this confidence was shattered for the time being by Garrison's resignation.

At the White House it is insisted that the President for the past two days, while the secretary of war's resignation was pending, has been concentrating upon the program for enlarging the military resources, and it was said that the President would continue his conferences with leaders in Congress in an effort to put through a preparedness program as it affects the army.

In spite of the assurance, the impression prevails that the President has found himself in a position that obliges him to acquiesce in anything he can get toward increasing the army. It is expected that the army program will now be based chiefly upon legislation affecting the national guard.

Frneds of the President deny that the secretary's resignation was the result of a disagreement on "fundamental principles." It is pointed out that following the secretary's appeal to the President regarding the military program the President went before the country on the preparedness issue and has since been conferring frequently with congressmen of all shades of opinion on the subject.

"What more can the President do?" one of his friends asked today. "Can he go up to the capitol with a club? Everything in the history of the situation shows that the President has no lack of concern over the army preparedness feature."

Up to the present time, the President has paid little attention to individuals. Officials closest to the administration insisted today that the President was determined to handle the placing of the army on a proper footing for national defense personally. While the Garrison continental army plan was the rock upon which the break between the President and Secretary Garrison finally came, it was accepted in official circles today that behind it all lay the advocacy of compulsory military service by the secretary and many of the higher officers of the army.

The President took the position that no scheme of compulsory service should be advocated; that this was a country which had developed the volunteer system to the limit and that acceptance of compulsory service as a necessity was a violation of democratic principles.

Boost National Guard

Not a single intimate of either the President or Secretary Garrison had any knowledge that the differences between them were serious. It was known that Garrison was disappointed over the failure of the President to support his continental army against everything else. But inasmuch as the President had made it very clear that he was going to try to get a free and full hearing for the Garrison plan it was expected that he would wait until after congress acted before taking any steps himself. But friends of the resigned official pointed out today that he had spent weeks examining precedents as to the best methods of improving the army and that his recommendations to the President and to congress represented his earnest belief that this was the only plan that promised success. Garrison, his friends insisted, felt that he had fallen victim to the political element interested in the maintaining of the national guard as the real "first line of reserve defense" and that there was no use in trying to combat this influence which controlled many votes.

The resignation of Garrison therefore was accepted as meaning that the national guard is to retain its present position. The President has not abandoned the continental army plan, but he has had it made plain to him that it hardly can expect to go through congress and it is believed that the final plan will be a federalized national guard which will make it responsive to the orders of the President at all times.

Friends of Garrison insisted that he could not have remained longer at his present post under existing conditions. They asserted that President Wilson was deceived by the National guard officers who opposed the continental army plan, and by the Democrats of the house military affairs committee.

In this connection, officials at the war department intimated that they would not be surprised should General Scott, although made acting secretary of war for thirty days today, either resign as chief of staff or be retired from that position. They based this belief on the following paragraph in President Wilson's letter to Garrison yesterday which precipitated the secretary's resignation:

"As you know, I do not agree with you at all in favoring compulsory enlistment for training and I fear that the advocacy of compulsion before the committee of the house on the part of the Democratic representatives of the war department have greatly prejudiced the house against the proposal for a continental army, little necessary connection as there is between the plan and the opinion of the chief of staff in favor of compulsory enlistment."

Army officers who studied the latter part of this sentence declared that they did not believe General Scott could continue on his detail as chief of staff when he was declared to be opposed to the opinions of the commander-in-chief. Gen. Scott refused to discuss the matter in any way.

Where Congress and Garrison Disagreed

WHAT CONGRESS PROPOSES.

Seven regiments of mobile fleid artillery.

Ten additfonal regiments of infantry.

Corresponding increases in the aviation and engineering branches of the service, to balance the present army.

Some increase of coast defense artillery, not agreed upon.

About 1,000 additional officers for use in training the enlarged national guard; for details to schools and academies where training is to be established and to be used as basis for rapid extension of army in case of war.

Federalizing of the national guard, expanding it probably from its present strength to 250,000 the first year. Future strength of guard yet undecided.

Passage of militia pay bill.

THE GARRISON PLAN.

Ten regiments of infantry.

Four regiments of field artillery.

Fifty-two companies of coast artillery.

Fifteen companies of engineers.

Four aero squadrons.

Present national guard of 129,000 privileged to come into continental army.

Continental army of 400,000 men.

His Resignation Is Second in Cabinet

LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

GARRISON CALLED CABINET FIGHTER

Retiring Secretary Never Lost Chance to Fight; Always Was Outspoken.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Reports that Secretary of War Garrison proposed to resign his cabinet portfolio have been circulated repeatedly for the last year.

Whenever such rumors were called to the secretary's attention, he denied them emphatically.

Several months ago it was reported Secretary Garrison would resign to run for election as governor of New Jersey with the idea of holding it safely in line for President Wilson. At that time the secretary said he had his hands full tending to his multitudinous duties as secretary of war and he was giving no heed to politics either in his home state or elsewhere.

Secretary Garrison gained the reputation of being the "scrapper" of the cabinet. Naturally vigorous and outspoken, he became involved in many controversies. Early in his administration the secretary locked horns with the highest officials of the national guard on the militia pay bill. They have been fighting him ever since.

The secretary took the position that the states should pay the men, but that the federal government should make larger appropriations for equipping and arming the men.

Lindley M. Garrison entered the cabinet convinced that "the vital need of the army of the United States is to have the people of the United States know more about it and care more about it."

To bring about that nation wide interest in the army he has devoted his efforts for the last three years and he leaves the cabinet today with the army the principal subject of discussion at present throughout the United States.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Theodore Roosevelt assisted Marjorie Sterrett, the Brooklyn girl who started a fund to build a battleship for Uncle Sam, by contributing a dollar, one dime each for his four grandchildren and one each for six grandchildren "who are not born yet."

Piute and Navajo Indians near Tuba City, Arizona, were reported to be seeking revenge last week as the result of the killing of Totatin, a Navao cattle thief.

Russian torpedo boats have sunk 40 Turkish sailing vessels in the Black sea and bombarded three naval construction yards along the Anatolian coast.

According to the decision of the state supreme court the Arkansas statewide prohibition law forbids the sale of raw alcohol, even if it is to be used in the manufacture of medicines, tinctures or varnishes.

At a recent dinner Colonel Roosevelt declared that it would be the duty of the United States at the close of the war to urge the powers not to sanction any treaty unless it guaranteed equal rights to all persons, irrespective of race or religion.

Prince Oscar of Prussia, fifth son of the kaiser, has been slightly wounded in the head and the upper part of the thigh by shell splinters.

The Germans are bolstering their western front. It has been estimated that 600,000 German troops have been sent to West Flanders and France as reinforcements.

Federal authorities are now engaged with reports that Boston is being used by German sympathizers as a base for the direction of hostile activities in Canada.

The Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., was installed as the Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago last week, with elaborate ceremonies.

At a public meeting last week of the subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee, Clifford Thorne of the Iowa railroad commission, charged Louis D. Brandeis, nominated by President Wilson for the supreme bench, as being unprofessional.

German guns, believed to have a range of more than 20 miles, were used in a systematic effort to destroy Belfort, the mighty fortress that forms the keystone of the French defense on the eastern frontier.

President Wilson has announced that he does not intend to make another extended trip in behalf of preparedness.

Four railroad brotherhoods are asking for an eight-hour day for railroad employes. They are not demanding more money.

Republicans of the house military committee have told President Wilson that they believe the committee was practically unanimously opposed to the continental army plan, but instead favored the strengthening of the national guard.

"HOPELESS DISAGREEMENT UPON FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES," CAUSE

Washington, Feb. 11.—Secretary Garrison's letter of resignation and the letter of Mr. Wilson accepting it follows:

"War Department, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1916.—My Dear Mr. President: I am just in receipt of yours of February 10 in reply to mine of February 9. It is evident that we hopelessly disagree upon what I conceive to be fundamental principles. This makes manifest the impropriety of my longer remaining your seeming representative with respect to these matters. I hereby tender my resignation as secretary of war, to take effect at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,
"LINDLEY M. GARRISON."

The President's reply follows:

"The White House, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1916.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: I must confess to feeling a very great surprise at your letter of today offering your resignation as secretary of war. There has been no definite action taken yet in either of the matters to which your letter of yesterday referred. The whole matter is under debate, and all the influences that work for clarity and judgment ought to be available at this very time.

"But since you have felt obliged to take this action, and since it is evident that your feeling in the matter is very great, indeed, I feel that I would be only imposing a burden upon you should I urge you to retain the secretaryship of war while I am endeavoring to find a successor. I ought to relieve you at once, and do hereby accept your resignation because it is so evidently your desire that I should do so.

"I cannot take this important step, however, without expressing to you my very warm appreciation of the distinguished service you have rendered as secretary of war, and I am sure that in expressing this appreciation I am only putting into words the judgment of our fellow citizens far and wide.

"With sincere regret at the action you have felt constrained to take,

"Sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

GARRISON ABSOLUTELY WILL NOT SPEAK AGAINST WILSON

New York, Feb. 11.—Ex-Secretary o War Lindley M. Garrison announced today that he was through with public life forever and that he would take up the private practice of law. He declined to discuss his resignation from the cabinet or any political questions Asked whether he would take the stump against President Wilson on the preparedness issue, he replied:

"I cannot conceive of such a thing as my taking the stump against Mr Wilson."

When the ex-secretary received the newspaper men at the home of a friend George Leary, he said: "I refuse to discuss any subject whatever concerning myself or the administration. I am retiring from political life. I have served the public 12 years and I think now I should do something for myself. However, that had nothing to do with my resignation."

"Would you accept the nomination for governor of New Jersey?" was another question asked.

"I would not accept the nomination for governor of New Jersey if the certificate of election was handed to me on a silver platter," he said.

Mr. Garrison, in response to further questions, said that he had no knowledge of the intention of any other members of the cabinet to resign.

In respect to his own resignation he said he had consulted with no other cabinet member, although Assistant Secretary Breckenridge was aware of his intention.

"I assumed," he said, "if Mr. Breckinridge remained in the same state of mind he would resign also."

Mr. Garrison declined to give a definite answer as to when his decision to leave the cabinet was made, adding, however, that he thought the correspondence spoke for itself in the matter.

CORRESPONDENTS INSPECT BRITAIN'S FAMOUS NAVY

Somewhere in the North Sea (Via London, Feb. 11.)—Great Britain's first line offensive fleet, an incomparable combination of speed and gun power ready for instant action, was inspected yesterday by a party of French and American correspondents, and a represenetative of The Associated Press was permitted to view from the Bridge of a torpedo boat the naval unit which is expected to meet the first shock of a German attack.

In the fleet were virtually all the veteran fighting craft which have been in action in this war, but they showed few scars with the exception of an occasional dent in their armour. The pride of place was held by battle cruisers, which in engagements from the Falkland isles to the Dardanelles have borne the brunt of the sea fighting.

Unpopular with officers and men before the war because they were constantly coaling, and never more than cautiously praised by the proponents of the superdreadnaught policy, these huge fighting machines hold the premier position in the British navy in which warship speed is now regarded as the first and most important principle of naval strategy. The correspondents left the naval base under a sunny sky, but on reaching the outlying patrol of torpedo boats found the water covered with a light haze. There was no sea running, however, and the haze was not thick enough to prevent the newspaper men, from this comparatively steady platform, seeing that part of the fleet which could be safely brought together, even to a patrol squadron which had rejoined the unite a few hours before the review began.

As the launch with the visitors on board turned toward the line of battle criusers against the horizon, they could see the "eyes" of the fleet, in the form of a few prowling destroyers, which keep up incessant watch, not only to protect their mighty sisters from submarine attack but catch the first view of any adventuresome German warship which might poke its nose into the open North sea.

Looming through the mist could be seen the giant tripod masts which identified the fleet as including the very latest type of battle cruisers, and soon the launch was at the foot of the boarding ladder of a huge battle cruiser which got its baptism of fire at Helgoland Bight and later bore an honorable share in the Dogger Bank action. Before lunch the visitors were permitted to enter any portion of the ship they chose and those not too heavy got through the trap door in the top of a turret, the only entrance left open in war time, and occupied themselves chiefly in watching the youthful turret commander operate a huge 13.5-inch gun with the same ease that a man handles a sporting rifle. From the time the charge and the projectile leave the ammunition hoist to the actual discharge of the gun the visitors were permitted to watch the operation which makes the turret the most important part of the fighting ship.

The party then lunched as guests of the divisional rear admiral who was using the cruiser as his flag ship. After luncheon the correspondents were taken on board the famous cruiser Lion, which was Admiral Beatty's flagship in the Dogger Bank battle. With the exception of a dent in her forward turret armor and a similar scar just above the water line this show vessel of the British navy displays little sign of the terrific hammering she got when three German battle cruisers concentrated their fire on her.

Carefully mounted in the companion way is an 11-inch unexploded shell which the Seydlitz hurled through the Lion's armor below the water line.

DEMAND FOR HIM FORCES COLONEL INTO THE RUNNING

Massachusetts Leaders Assert Boldly That They're Candidates for Delegates and Want T. R.

Washington, Feb. 12. — Colonel Roosevelt is in the race for the Republican nomination for president.

The most significant announcement thus far in the campaign for the nomination was made in this morning's newspapers when four of the most progressive Republicans in Massachusetts, representing various shades of political opinion in opposition to the present administration, announced themselves candidates for delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention and pledged themselves to Roosevelt. It was the boldest move yet made and has given an interest to the campaign that promises to make politics a "first page story" with the newspapers from this time forward.

The old party foxes that have been playing a game were completely taken aback by the announcement, which came like a clap of thunder. The statement came from the office of Representative August P. Gardner of Massachusettes, son-in-law of Senator Lodge, and who has gained nation-wide prominence by his fight for preparedness. It follows:

"We are candidates for delegates-at-large from Massachusetts to the Republican national convention.

"We are tired of vague statements and beating around the bush.

"We propose to go straight to the point and give everyone a chance to know for what he is voting in the primaries.

"We don't want to go unpledged.

"We do not want a convention set up for dark horses.

"We want Roosevelt for president.

(Signed)
"GRAFTON D. CUSHING,
"CHARLES SUMNER BIRD,
"A. P. GARDNER,
"ROBERT M. WASHBURN."

How Movement Grows.

From time to time The Blade Washington dispatches have pointed out the growth of the Roosevelt movement, not in speculation, or gossip, but by printing interviews and actual developments in the campaign. The Roosevelt movement has for months seemed inevitable, due to the fact that one after another of the "favorite sons" have been shown to be lacking in the popularity and qualities necessary to lead the campaign. The country has not responded to their "booms." Some time ago Minority Leader Mann of the house of representatives referred to the "two-spots" posing as favorite sons. He said that only two men appeared on the political horizon big enough to be president—Root and Roosevelt. The latter, he declared, to be unavailable—at that time. But much water has passed under the bridge since Representative Mann made his statement. A few days ago the editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, while on a trip east, stated that sentiment in Washington on the presidency was riveted to two men and only two—Hughes and Roosevelt—and he added that Hughes would gradually be eliminated. Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington said recently that Roosevelt would carry Washington in the primaries if his name were on the ballot. What is true of Washington is true of other states in the west. Also of the middle west. Indiana Republicans are on the point of deserting Fairbanks for Roosevelt. The Blade correspondent speaks with personal knowledge on this point. Fairbanks' friends, realizing his weak hold on the delegation, have already sought to meet the sentiment by selecting former Progressives as delegates. Among the old line Republicans in Indiana the sentiment for Roosevelt is rapidly forming. It may explode the Fairbanks' boom any day. Roosevelt polled more votes than Taft in Indiana in 1912.

Strong in Michigan.

In Michigan, Roosevelt is very strong. In West Virginia he is in control. He can sweep the primaries in that state over any Republican thus far named, according to reliable advices. From every state there comes the same information—that the rank and file of the Republicans, many of them Progressives, it is true, are tiring of the parade of favorite sons and the manifest effort of the party bosses to control the convention and to manipulate it for some reactionary after the convention meets, thus negativing the plain purpose of the primary to exert the popular will. The statement of the four Massachusetts men who have launched the Roosevelt movement, in which they say they have tired of "vague talk" and want to go straight to the point, tells the story of other states. The occasion demands a real leader. Mr. Mann foresaw the situation that would arise when he said that it was not a time for "two-spots." The Republicans want success. They know one way to achieve it. They are coming to realize that with Roosevelt they can reunite their party and make it the same virile force that it was before it was wrecked by bossism at Chicago in 1912.

WOULD LIKE ISLANDS FREE

Japanese Paper Approves Plan for Philippine Independence.

Tokio, Feb. 11.—The Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, noting the prospects of Philippine independence, observes that American possession of the islands is inharmonious with the Monroe doctrine and contradicts the American principle of self-government. It believes that a declaration of independence at this moment, when America seems to be entering upon a course of military and naval expansion, would tend to remove Japanese suspicions of American ambitions in the eastern hemisphere and become a link in American-Japanese amity.

The Maid of the Forest

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By Randall Parrish

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

I sought to explain, naming over the various newly organized states, and briefly defining their relations and boundaries, but she only gazed at me more puzzled than ever. As I paused she laughed again.

"You try so hard, but I not know yet. Such names! I could not say them—Mass-a-chu-setts, Pennsilva-na — how you say that, monsieur? Oui, but I cannot so twist my lips; yet I care not, only to remember where was your home—Ma-ry-lan, ees eet not so?".

"Very well done, indeed," I answered, falling into her humor, "and do I dare ask now from what part of the land you hail?"

"You not know me, monsieur?" her eyes drooping, then uplifting again. "An' you an officer of the Americans?"

"No; I have been absent hunting. I only returned an hour ago."

"Een the woods? Way out beyond? An' you saw no Indian, no French courier des bois?"

"Not one; only a white renegade I brought in with me bearing a message."

"From the tribes, monsieur? From Detroit?"

"From the tribes, yes," I answered, surprised at her eagerness, yet seeing no harm in a frank reply, "but they were in council at Sandusky."

"Sandusky!" the word seemed to cling to her red lips. "He—he was a Frenchman then?"

"Who, the messenger? Not he. We can understand the relationship between the Canadian French and the savages. They have always been friends, but this cur is of another breed—warring against his own people."

She leaned forward, the laughter all gone from her eyes.

"Who—who was he, monsieur?"

I hesitated, wondering at her insistence, her eagerness. She leaned forward almost touching me with her fingers.

"Please, monsieur, you can tell me."

"A white dog named Girty; we know him well."

"Simon Girty!" her hands clasped, her lips unconsciously repeating the name. "And from Sandusky! You say he brought message from the tribes? Mon dieu! 'Tis strange they should choose him. He said so, monsieur?"

"He claimed to represent the tribes, but his message was from Hamilton."

"An' he is there—at Sandusky—this Monsieur Hamilton?"

"He was there—yes; at least so Girty reports—but I know nothing as to where he may be now—back in Detroit likely, plotting new mischief."

"You think ill of heem? Of Monsieur Hamilton?"

"Do I? Pray, mademoiselle, how could it be otherwise? That country is all ours, ours by treaty, yet the British hold it still, merely because we lack strength to take possession. Their troops continue to garrison the lake forts, protected by a fringe of savages, kept war-like by British agents, promising aid they dare never give. And Hamilton is at head of it all. His red war parties ravage our settlements, kill, rob, murder, and then find protection behind the English flag. Their prisoners go to Detroit; their guns and ammunition come from there. There have been occasions when British agents have headed their raids, and Hamilton is the archdevil of the whole conspiracy. Who, but such a man, would dare send Simon Girty here?"

My indignant speech had slight effect on her, for she laughed as I ended.

"Eet was done most well—so fine I laff, monsieur. But why you say that to me? Because I am here in this house of the Americaine generail? Bah! we are together; we are alone. My people are yonder in the woods; I serve not these long faces who sing psalms. Tell me, monsieur," and she touched my hands, her pleading eyes looking up into mine, "why is eet you are here? I can be trusted."

I stared down into her eager face, almost believing I must be dreaming, yet conscious enough of her deep earnestness. What was it she thought or imagined? What strange hallucination had taken possession of her? Could it be she was insane? that she was being held here a prisoner? I drew back, freeing myself from the grasp of her fingers, so bewildered I found speech difficult. Yet, wild as her swift words were they were not those of one crazed; they were coherent, plain, and the upturned face was eloquent with appeal. Could she mistake me for another? be deceived as to my identity? The thought seemed impossible, almost ridiculous. How could it be, when I stood before her in uniform, and had already declared myself an officer of the garrison? The eyes gazing up at me seemed misty, as though they held unshed tears.

"Please, Monsieur," she urged anxiously. "I am but a girl—a girl of the North—yet I can be trusted. Tell me quick, so I can help."

"But I do not understand, Mademoiselle, I have told you who I am. Why should you speak like this?"

"Because I know you," she insisted. "Because I have seen you before."

"Know me!" I smiled, indulgent of her whim, convinced now I dealt with a mind diseased. "That is hardly possible."

"But I do, Monsieur Hayward, I do. Have you no memory of me? Of my face? Why are you so afraid to have faith?"

She had spoken my name, and I gazed at her in wideyed astonishment. Surely we had never met; yet how could she know?

"Am I not right?"

"Yes, but I have no memory of seeing you before, and you are not one to be easily forgotten. Tell me who you are?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

ABE MARTIN

Nothin' succeeds like somethin' Bryan hain't fer.

It seems like th' folks who never show up till nine or ten in th' mornin' make all th' money.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

Weak and unhealthy kidneys cause so much sickness and suffering and when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, serious results may be expected.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys should have attention first because their work is most important.

If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run down condition commence taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because if it proves to be the remedy you need and your kidneys begin to improve they will help all the other organs to health.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are among the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patients, who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease constantly undermines the system.

A Trial Will Convince Anyone.

Thousands of people have testified that the mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized and that it stands the highest for its remarkable results in the most distressing cases.

Symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you suffer from annoying bladder troubles, frequently passing water night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh or sallow complexion, kidney trouble in its worst form may be stealing upon you.

Swamp-Root Is Pleasant to Take.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

SPECIAL NOTE—You may obtain a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This gives you the opportunity to prove the remarkable merit of this medicine. They will also send you a book of valuable information, containing many of the thousands of grateful letters received from men and women who say they found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed in kidney, liver and bladder troubles. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample size bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Be sure to say you read this offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

DESTROY ZEPPELIN AND KILL THE CREW

French Aviators Bring Enemy Down in Belgium.

Amsterdam, Feb. 9.—A monster Zeppelin of the type that recently raided Paris and London has been destroyed at Ligne, Belgium, and the German crew killed, according to information received today by the Telegraaf.

The balloon was pursued by French aeroplanes, and in making a hurried landing became entangled in wires and trees and collided with some houses. The French aviators dropped bombs, destroying the gas bag and killing the members of the crew.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

er, and he was scarcely more than a week old when he rolled himself up between Kazan's forelegs and went to sleep. Kazan was puzzled. Then with a deep sigh Gray Wolf laid her head across one of her mate's forelegs, with her nose touching her runaway baby, and seemed vastly contented. For a half hour Kazan did not move.

When he was 10 days old Ba-ree discovered there was great sport in tussling with a bit of rabbit fur. It was a little later when he made his second exciting discovery—light and sunshine. The sun had now reached a point where in the middle of the afternoon a bright gleam of it found its way through an overhead opening in the windfall. At first Ba-ree would only stare at the golden streak. Then came the time when he tried to play with it as he played with the rabbit fur. Each day thereafter he went a little nearer the opening through which Kazan passed from the windfall into the big world outside. Finally came the time when he reached the opening and crouched there, blinking and frightened at what he saw, and now Gray Wolf no longer tried to hold him back but went out into the sunshine and tried to call him to her. It was three days before his weak eyes had grown strong enough to permit his following her, and very quickly after that Ba-ree learned to love the sun, the warm air and the sweetness of life, and to dread the darkness of the closed-in den where he had been born.

That this world was not altogether so nice as it at first appeared he was very soon to learn. At the darkening signs of an approaching storm one day Gray Wolf tried to lure him back under the windfall. It was her first warning to Ba-ree and he did not understand. Where Gray Wolf failed, nature came to teach a first lesson. Ba-ree was caught in a sudden deluge of rain. It flattened him out in pure terror and he was drenched and half drowned before Gray Wolf caught him between her jaws and carried him into shelter. One by one after this the first strange experiences of life came to him, and one by one his instincts received their birth. Greatest for him of the days to follow was that on which his inquisitive nose touched the raw flesh of a freshly killed and bleeding rabbit. It was his first taste of blood. It was sweet. It filled him with a strange excitement and thereafter he knew what it meant when Kazan brought in something between his jaws. He soon began to battle with sticks in place of the soft fur and his teeth grew as hard and as sharp as little needles.

The Great Mystery was bared to him at last when Kazan brought in between his jaws, a big rabbit that was still alive but so badly crushed that it could not run when dropped to the ground. Ba-ree had learned to know what rabbits and partridges meant — the sweet warm blood that he loved even better than he had ever loved his mother's milk. But they had come to him dead. He had never seen one of the monsters alive. And now the rabbit that Kazan dropped to the ground, kicking and struggling with a broken back, sent Ba-ree back appalled. For a few moments he wonderingly watched the dying throes of Kazan's prey. Both Kazan and Gray Wolf seemed to understand that this was to be Ba-ree's first lesson in his education as a slaying and flesh-eating creature, and they stood close over the rabbit, making no effort to end its struggles. Half a dozen times Gray Wolf sniffed at the rabbit and then turned her blind face toward Ba-ree. After the third or fourth time Kazan stretched himself out on his belly a few feet away and watched the proceedings attentively. Each time that Gray Wolf lowered her head to muzzle the rabbit Ba-ree's little ears shot up expectantly. When he saw that nothing happened and that his mother was not hurt he came a little nearer. Soon he could reach out, stiff-legged and cautious, and touch the furry thing that was not yet dead.

In a last spasmodic convulsion the big rabbit doubled up its rear legs and gave a kick that sent Ba-ree sprawling back, yelping in terror. He regained his feet and then, for the first time, anger and the desire to retaliate took possession of him. The kick had completed his first education. He came back with less caution, but stiffer legged, and a moment later had dug his tiny teeth in the rabbit's neck. He could feel the throb of life in the soft body, the muscles of the dying rabbit twitched convulsively under him, and he hung with his teeth until there was no longer a tremor in his first kill. Gray Wolf was delighted. She caressed Ba-ree with her tongue, and even Kazan condescended to sniff approvingly of his son when he returned to the rabbit. And never before had warm sweet blood tasted so good to Ba-ree as it did today.

Swiftly Ba-ree developed from a blood-tasting into a flesh-eating animal. One by one the mysteries of life were unfolded to him — the mating-night chortle of the gray owl, the crash of a falling tree, the roll of thunder, the rush of running water, the scream of a fisher-cat, the mooing of the cow moose, and the distant call of his tribe. But chief of all these mysteries that were already becoming a part of his instinct was the mystery of scent. One day he wandered 50 yards away from the windfall and his little nose touched the warm scent of a rabbit. Instantly, without reasoning or further process of education, he knew that to get at the sweet flesh and blood which he loved he must follow the scent. He wiggled slowly along the trail until he came to a big log, over which the rabbit had vaulted in a long leap, and from this log he turned back. Each day after this he went on adventures of his own. At first he was like an explorer without a compass in a vast and unknown world. Each day he encountered something new, always wonderful, frequently terrifying. But his terrors grew less and less and his confidence correspondingly greater. As he found that none of the things he feared did him any harm he became more and more bold in his investigations. And his appearance was changing, as well as his view of things. His round-roly-poly body was taking a different form. He became lithe and quick. The yellow of his coat darkened, and there was a whitish-gray streak along his back like that along Kazan's. He had his mother's under-throat and her beautiful grace of head. Otherwise he was a true son of Kazan. His limbs gave signs of future strength and massiveness. He was broad across the chest. His eyes were wide apart, with a little red in the lower corners. The forest people know what to expect of husky pups who early develop that drop of red. It is a warning that they are born of the wild and that their mothers, or father, are of the savage hunt-packs. In Ba-ree that tinge of red was so pronounced that it could mean but one thing. While he was almost half dog, the wild had claimed him forever.

Not until the day of his first real battle with a living creature did Ba-ree come fully into his inheritance. He had gone farther than usual from the windfall—fully a hundred yards. Here he found a new wonder. It was the creek. He had heard it before and he had looked down on it from afar—from a distance of fifty yards at least. But today he ventured going to the edge of it, and there he stood for a long time, with the water rippling and singing at his feet, gazing across it into the new world that he saw. Then he moved cautiously along the stream. He had not gone a dozen steps when there was a furious fluttering close to him, and one of the fierce big-eyed jays of the Northland was directly in his path. It could not fly. One of its wings dragged, probably broken in a struggle with some one of the smaller preying beasts. But for an instant it was a most startling and defiant bit of life to Be-ree.

To Be Continued.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I have trouble with my hens laying. Six of them lay eggs with either no shell at all or else the eggs are broken and spill out in the nest. I would like to know if some Farmstead reader can tell me what is wroing.—M., N. C.

Will someone please tell me what to do for a sore on a cow's leg? About two months ago my cow injured herself in some manner and just when it seems that the sore is about healed it will break open, bleed and become worse. The sore is about as large as a quarter and is located just below the knee on the right foreleg. The cow licks it often.—R., Ind.

I would like to know the best method to use to get rid of wild onions. If some reader can do so I would appreciate it if he would give several methods, as the wild onions grow in different localities and I am unable to plow some of the places.—D., Va.

MAKING ICE

In an article on freezing ice in pans published recently full directions are given concerning the construction of the plant, but there was no information on what chemicals to use in freezing the water.—P., Mich.

No chemicals are needed to manufacture ice by the method which was published as the purpose of the pans is to make the ice in the winter when the temperature is low enough to freeze.—Editor.

COLIC REMEDY

I am sending a recipe for colt colic in horses and mules which I have never known to fail to give relief in from 20 to 30 minutes. Make a quart of strong cockleburr tea and drench the animal with it.—R., Ind.

POULTRY

SALT FOOD DANGEROUS

Doubtless thousands of persons who keep a few fowls and depend upon the scraps from the kitchen constituting the greater portion of the food required to sustain them, are unaware of the danger there is in feeding salt food to poultry.

A very little salt is known to be healthful for fowls, but if they receive more than a very small portion, such as might be found in over-salted victuals, or in scraps into which some accidentally spilled salt had been thrown, it will cause the hens to die, or if not sufficient to cause death, they will be apt to moult and loose their feathers out of season.

Some poultry keepers who understand just the quantity a hen can stand without damage, will feed a little salt early in autumn to cause the hens to moult early, so as to insure eggs during the early winter months when eggs are scarce. This practice is dangerous unless thoroughly understood.

Little chicks should have no salt at all until more than half grown. Instances are known where chicks were kept in a barrel laid on its side, with the hen inside, and the chicks all died within a few hours. Investigation revealed the fact that the barrel used for a coop had been a salt barrel well cleaned, and yet there was enough salt left to kill the entire brood.

KEEP CHICKS WARM

The advent of several hundred brooder chicks means that all other plans are subservient to them for the first two weeks of their life. We plan ahead so that the household work need not interfere in any way with giving them full care, especially for the first four or five days, says a woman. We have found that when we can keep our chicks growing steadily until six weeks of age there is little trouble afterward.

Warmth is of first importance for these downy babies. With a valuable hatch we examine the temperature several times each night until five days of age. We keep the temperature in the brooder close to 100 degrees during the first week, and reduce this about 10 degrees during the second week.

After the third week, if the chicks are well grown and the weather is moderate, we place them in a fireless brooder heated only with jugs and cans of hot water. These brooders consist of a stout framework 6 inches high, which is placed over plenty of chaff on the floor of the brooder house. Over this is placed loosely an ample cover of burlap so that it touches the floor about the sides and sinks down in the center so as to rest on the floor. Under this burlap the chickens love to crawl.

During the day one jug or can of hot water is kept under each brooder to encourage the chicks to enter when tired. At night enough are used if the weather is cool so that they can all get near the heat. If there is a tendency toward piling up it indicates that there is not sufficient heat. When sufficiently warm the chicks spread out evenly about the brooder. The burlap while retaining the heat yet admits fresh air. The chicks use these brooders until old enough to roost on low perches.

LIVE STOCK

COTTONSEED MEAL AS FEED

Make a mixture by weight, about one-third cottonseed meal, one-third cottonseed hulls and one-third rice bran, corn chops, whole corn, wheat bran or shorts, whichever is most available. Mix with water to a thick mush in two vessels (an old barrel sawed in two is good) and leave to sour or ferment, which will take from 12 to 48 hours, according to the weather and other conditions; then feed from these alternately; using the contents of one, while that of the other is left to sour.

A good growing ration may be based on one pound of dry mixture per 100 pounds of live weight. For quick fattening this may be doubled, quadrupled or even more largely increased. Indeed, the Texas experimental station fed as much as seven pounds of cottonseed meal per day to 150-pound hogs, though this is extreme and uneconomical, if not dangerous.

When ready to feed, add fresh water to the feeding ration sufficient to bring to a thin slop, about the consistency of buttermilk, and give the hogs all they will clean up.

All hogs eat it greedily and all thrive on it from the lordly head of th herd to the tiniest grunter. But for "piggy" or suckling sows it is especially valuable, giving to the pigs both before and after farrowing a growth and vigor attainable with no other feed on earth.

In an experience of over 35 years I have never seen a hog refuse to eat it, or injured by it. Indeed, it is not only the best and cheapest feed on earth, but it is an efficient prophylactic, and hogs fed on it seem entirely immune to any of the common ills that hogs are heir to.

As to the feeding value of cottonseed meal compared with corn, chemical analysis, confirmed by years of practical tests, answers this. A hundred pounds of corn contains from 6 to 10 pounds of portein, four to six pounds of fat and about 65 to 70 pounds of carbohydrates.

A hundred pounds of cottonseed meal contains from 45 to 50 pounds of protein, from 8 to 12 pounds of fat and about 25 pounds of carbohyrates.

THE DAIRY

CLEAN MILK HEALTHY

Many dairymen consider that it is not necessary to take the same precautions in milking and handling milk during freezing weather as when it is warmer.

It should be kept in mind that milk is a food—a very wholesome food when it is secured from healthy cows under sanitary conditions, but a dangerous food if it comes from tubercular cows and is so carelessly secured and handled as to permit the entrance of stable filth and dust.

Men who have made a careful study of tuberculosis in dairies state that, on the average of at least one in eight of our dairy cows harbors the germs of tuberculosis and that these organisms find their way into the manger and gutter. Dust from the feed or from the manure, or small particles of the latter, may convey these dangerous bacteria to the milk.

Much may be done to lessen this danger by using plenty of bedding, feeding moistened feeds and a thorough wiping of the udder and flank of the cow with a damp cloth. A covered pail is also of considerable assistance.

Stable dust can be settled by sprinkling the stable floor a short time before the cows are milked. Bacteria stick to wet surfaces, but as they are free to float in the air again as soon as the surfaces have become dry, the floor should be kept moist until after the period of milking.

If all of the dairy cows were subjected to the tuberculin test, the precautions mentioned above would not be so important for the tubercular cow could be identified and removed, yet there are other bacteria in the stable dust and manure which are injurious to the human system. Milk secured from cows free from tuberculosis, with clean moist flanks and udders, milked with clean hands into sterile covered pails in dust free stables and kept cold is a safe and wholesome food.

PASTEURIZING

The feeding value of whey and of skim milk may be distinctly improved by proper methods of pasteurization. Three things contribute to this end. First, the germs which cause bovine tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease and other diseases are killed. This is probably the most important effect, from the standpoint of the farmer's pocketbook, but since the effect is a negative one, it is rarely appreciated. Second, pasteurization of whey causes the fat to remain suspended in it so that it does not rise to the top. Thus, it is saved and each farmer gets his share. Third, when pasteurization is properly carried out the skim milk and whey are returned in sweet condition and free from undesirable organisms.

The problem of skim milk pasteurization differs from that of whey pasteurization. It is ordinarily the custom to return the skim milk immediately. This means that some flash system of pasteurization must be used. Commercial flash pasteurizers are frequently used for this purpose to good advantage, or some system of jetting is used in which supplementary heating is provided for by forcing steam in the milk as it passes through the pipe or as it issues from the pipe. The forcing of steam directly into the milk adds from six to 10 pounds of water per 100 pounds of milk, thereby reducing the percentage of milk solids from an average of 9.6% to 8.9%. This reduction is negligible.

In any case, the best results are obtained when the milk is turned into the farmer's can at a temperature which will remain above 145 degrees for 30 minutes or more. Under these conditions, the milk is pasteurized in the final container and does not sour for 24 to 36 hours or longer, depending upon the treatment given it on the farm. If desired to keep it for some time it should be cooled as soon as the farmer reaches home. The system of holding pasteurization, with subsequent cooling, which is in use at several skimming stations permits the milk to be kept at the station for 24 hours without souring, but is relatively expensive. The cost probably is between five and ten cents per 100 pounds of milk. The milk is returned in excellent condition if the process is properly controlled.

THE ORCHARD

CHOOSING SITE

It is a well-recognized fact, though one too often overlooked in selecting sites for orchards, that cold air settles to the lower levels. For this reason it is often colder at the lower elevations than it is at higher points in the same locality. This is what is meant by "atmospheric drainage."

The occurrence of frost in low places when there is none on elevated areas is thus explained. For the same reason peach buds are often winterkilled or the blossoms are injured by frost in low places when nearby orchards on higher elevations are injured much less, or even escape entirely.

RAISE GRAPES

The grape is one of our finest fruits. It is both palatable and healthful. If it is given any kind of a chance it will do at least fairly well almost anywhere. Except in specially favorable localities it is not to be recommended for growing on a large scale for market but for home use it deserves to be grown on every far m.

An ample quantity of grapes for an average family can be grown at very small expense. Only a very limited area of land will be required. The vines cost but little and come into bearing early. They are long lived and their care takes but little time. They should be obtained from a reliable nurseryman and should not be more than two years old. It is well to plant them in rows, but where this is not convenient the vines may be scattered in various places. They can be trained to stakes having three or four cross arms, to wires or slats fastened to a line of posts, or to arbors that are ornamental as well as useful.

Vines often do well when allowed to run on a fence or wall, and still better when trained on the south side of a building.

By planting vines of early, medium and late ripening varieties, including one or two of the best keeping sorts, fruit may be had during several months. There should be plenty of room on any farm for enough vines to furnish all the grapes the family would care to use, either as fresh fruit, or for making grape juice, marmalade, jelly, preserves, or other favorite preparations.

The work of setting grape vines must be deferred until spring, but this does not mean that nothing can be done about it until then. The selection of varieties should be attended to promptly and as many vines as will be needed should be ordered not later than midwinter.

THE GARDEN

MAKING HOTBED

A hot-bed is of material advantage to the home gardener who desires early vegetables. By its use plants can be started much earlier than under normal conditions and by transplanting them to the garden a saving of from four to six weeks can be gained over a garden in which seeds are sown directly in the ground. Cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, melons, head lettuce, etc., can be forced for transplating. Leaf lettuce and radishes may be grown for use direct from the hot-bed. Locate hot-bed on a well drained southern exposure with a wind-break to protect it from north winds. The wind-break should be at least six feet high. Leave from two to four feet between the wind-break and the back of the bed.

Prepare hot-bed so that it will be ready for the seed six weeks before plants will be needed for the garden. Dig pit three feet deep, six feet wide from front to back (north and south) and as long the other way as is needed to accomodate the plants. The prepared hot-bed sash is six feet long and three feet wide. The frame may be constructed so as to extend to the bottom of the pit or only slightly below the level of the ground. However the frame is made it should prevent the cold air from entering the bed at the ground level or through the top when the sash is down. The frame should be six inches higher at the back than at the front of the bed. A good height is 40 inches from the bottom of the pit to the top of the frame at the back and 34 inches at the front.

Stable manure is the best heating material. Place 24 inches of medium strawy horse manure—which has previously been piled and brought to uniform heat by one or more turnings—in the bottom of the pit. This should be well moistened and firmly packed as it is put in the bed. It should be firm and not soggy. Cover this with three or four inches of dry straw and the straw with four inches of compost or very good soil. Test frequently with a soil thermometer, and when the thermometer has fallen to 85 degrees the seed may be planted.

Raise the sash on sunny days to ventilate the plants. Do not allow cold winds to blow on them. The temperature should no rise above 75 degrees in the day time or below 50 at night. Water thoroughly when necessary and in the morning of sunny days. Cover with old carpet, burlap, etc., on cold nights. Harden seedlings by gradually exposing them to outside condition before they are moved to the garden.—G. S. Ralston Assistant Horticulturist, Va. Poly Inst., Blackburg, Va.

FARM BRIEFS

The easiest, quickest way to protect early, tender vegetables from frost is covering them with newspapers or gunny sacks. Have a few rocks or bricks handy to weight the covering down so the wind cannot blow it off.

At this season of the year the cow will respond gratefully to a little extra treatment in the way of currying and brushing.

Keep to the crown of the road. If everybody does that, and keeps out of the rut, there cannot any ruts. Let the water have a chance to run off. It cannot if you rut the sides.

It is a good plan to have plenty of fine loam in a dry place, to be used for filling the dust baths during the winter.

Place bridges across the creeks in the cow pasture and you will have less work at milking time. The cows don't enjoy wading through the mud.

Cows should have plenty of grass, as they do best and produce larger quantities of milk in early summer, when grass is abundant.

A few people are making a large income from their country style of sausage, sold direct to the consumer, but there is an outlet for considerable more. When the hog market gets too low there is an opportunity for the grower to make money curing his own meats and selling direct to the consumer.

Keep stock, especially hogs, out of the filth by cement feeding floors—and keep these floors dry and clean.

Pure bred poultry costs no more to raise than to maintain a flock of mixed birds or scrubs of the same numbers; yet the purebreds usually lay better and are just as good or better meat birds. They are more uniform in size; their eggs sell better for hatching purposes.

With a sponge or woolen rag, apply some fish oil to the hoof that is inclined to be dry and brittle.

You can buy metal paint which contains plumbago, but you may be where such paint is not obtainable. Make iron paint to apply to stoves or any iron apt to rust in damp seasons by melting together resin and three parts lard. If you want it blacker add some black lead to the lard. Apply a thin coat and rust will not appear.

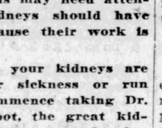
When doing the tree planting, do not forget to put a few trees in a corner of the pasture fields, if there is such a thing as a fenced pasture on the farm. Protect these for a few years and they will protect the stock for many more.

Sold Subject To Your Approval

Rock Bottom on the Very Best Steel Roofing

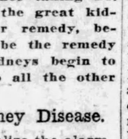
Ever Made

This is positively the greatest roofing proposition ever made. Before you invest in new roof covering, siding or ceiling, first learn about the one best—by far the best from every viewpoint, and cheapest. Take no chances. Get Edwards' Freight Prepaid offers and note the big saving.



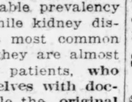
EDWARDS Reo Steel Cluster Shingles

Tightcote Reo Steel Shingles actually cost less—outlast three ordinary roofs—no painting or repairs. Rot-proof, fire-proof, rust-proof, and guaranteed lightning-proof. Anyone can lay it, right over old shingles if you like.

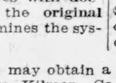


Spanish Metal Tile

Impossible To Rust Edges and Nail Holes. Every sheet of Edwards' Galvanized Steel Shingles, Roofing, Siding, Ceiling of finish is extra heavy galvanized, piece at a time, by our exclusive TIGHTCOTE patented process after sheet has been stamped and resquared. Side and edges are as heavily galvanized as body of sheet. Means no weak spots to rust or corrode. By means of Edwards' Patent Interlocking Device (see illustration) all nails are driven through underlayer of metal only—no exposure—no leaks.

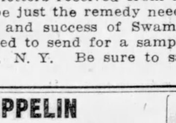


Edwards Patent "Grip-Lock"



Corrugated

Garage $69.50 Up Wide variety, many styles, all sizes of Portable, Fireproof Metal Garages, $69.50 and up. Lowest prices ever made. Postal brings FREE 64-page Garage Catalog.



Garage

FREE Roofing Book Edwards' Reo Steel Cluster Shingles, V-Crimped, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofing direct to you at "rock bottom" factory prices. Write today for FREIGHT PREPAID OFFER on the lowest prices ever made for World's Best Roofing. Free Samples and Roofing Book No. 275

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO., 225-275 Pike St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Note construction of Patent Interlocking Device, protecting nail heads from weather—making roof absolutely water tight.

WORLD'S GREATEST ROOFING BOOK

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Please send FREE samples, Freight-Paid prices and World's Greatest Roofing Book No. 275

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Address.....

Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World

A GOOD CHANGE

A Change of Food Works Wonders.

Wrong food and drink cause a lot of trouble in this world. To change is first aid when a person is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous troubles. As an illustration: A lady in Mo. was brought around to health again by leaving off coffee and some articles of food that did not agree with her.

She says:

"For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse until I was ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began using Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

"Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts in addition to Postum. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until the nervous trouble had disappeared. I feel that I owe my health to Postum and Grape-Nuts.

"Husband was troubled for a long time, with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. After he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He never went back to coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly 30c and 50c tins.

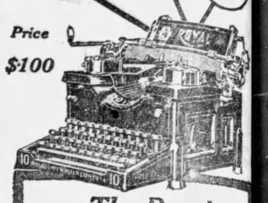
Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

BILL AND CHARGE | GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE | CARDS TAGS LABELS etc.

Price $100



The Royal does the work of several typewriters in *one*—it writes, types cards and bills! All this without a dollar for "special" attachments. The one machine does it all.

Write Direct for our new Brochure, *"BETTER SERVICE,"* and a beautiful Color-Photograph of the *New Royal Master-Model 10.*

ROYAL TYPEWRITER CO. Inc. 207 Huron St. Toledo, Ohio.

PRICES SLASHED

My new, 1916 low prices and catalog plans, or time, are fully described in my new 250-page book. Do not buy a spreader of any make or kind until you get this book. Ask for my special proposition on spreaders free on until seeding time, which ought to sell 100 machines. My new model spreader with steel beater, all steel V-rake, low down draft, double chain drive, cut under front wheel, channel steel frame, trussed like a steel bridge, steel tongue, endless apron and force feed makes a finer and wider spreading machine than ever. Shipped from Waterloo, Kansas City, St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Chicago. All styles and sizes of spreaders and spreader boxes fully described in this big, new book. Ask for it.

WM. GALLOWAY CO. Box 3059 Waterloo, Iowa

THE MAN WHO WANTED TO SEE THE RECORDS

Success Rewards System of Farmer and Manufacturer.

There is no one expression more of a favorite with Ed. H. Witte, prosperous farmer and manufacturer of Kansas City, than the words—"Let me see the records!"

Mr. Witte does not believe in guess work. That is the reason he made such a great success in the manufacturing business, and the reason why he is successful with his 500 acre farm, which lies just east of Kansas City.

When Mr. Witte started out to buy a farm a couple of years ago, the real estate men were as thick around him as flies around a molasses barrel. Of course he was shown beautiful farms—land that looked like it might have been patterned after the Garden of Eden. The real estate men, when showing such pieces of land, would go into ecstacies—would point with a cane (real estate dealers have no use for buggy whips nowadays,—and let beautiful phrases trickle from their lips like drops of dew from flowers. Mr. Witte would listen attentively till the adjectives were getting scarce, then he would interrupt by saying: "I would like to see the records on this piece of land. Suppose you have the owner make out a report showing how he cropped this land during the past five years, and how much it netted him. In the meantime, I will get a few soil samples and send them down to the State University for analysis. When the reports are all in, I will look them over and give you my decision." If the real estate man was game he would help produce the figures that Mr. Witte requested. If he was merely a wind-jammer, Mr. Witte discovered it quickly and lost interest in the matter.

After much investigation, a farm was chosen. It is a beautiful piece of land and it stood the test of Mr. Witte's demands. The price was high, but it was the intention to make an ideal dairy farm out of the property, and it is quite close to the city.

When Mr. Witte told his friends what he had paid for his new farm, they smiled and said, "Well, it will be a mighty expensive plaything for you, but may be you can afford it."

"Plaything? — Expensive?" — asked Mr. Witte in surprise. "Why I am going to make that farm pay a profit."

Then came the problem of selecting a farm manager. Records were examined as closely or closer in regard to the men, than when selecting land. "For," said Mr. Witte, "a really high-class man could make even a poor farm pay; while a mediocre man would probably fizzle out, no matter how good a farm was put in his care." On this basis, a farm manager was chosen—a man who had spent 11 years on a milk wagon and finally started a dairy of his own which he was running successfully.

Next came the selection of a breed of cows, and Mr. Witte admits that at first he was a little undecided, but he called for his old friends, "the records" and they decided on Holsteins. Of course the Jersey men told him that Holstein milk was so thin that one could see the bottom of a tub when the tub was full, but the Holstein people came right back with the old story that Jerseys didn't give enough milk to cover the bottom of the tub. Just as it was with the real estate men, Mr. Witte had to be "shown" and cold figures settled the matter.

One day Mr. Witte and his manager climbed on the train and started to Wisconsin—the capital of "Holstein Cow Land." Mr. Witte took a well filled check book and plenty of time. He proposed buying 85 cows as a start for his herd; and did, before returning home. Each cow had to stand on its own merits. The buyer would have no guess work. As a Wisconsin farmer remarked after Mr. Witte's visit "anybody at any time puts anything over that man, he'll be going some."

The cows that were purchased came fresh in the fall. A cow that freshens in the spring tests low in butter fat during the pasture season. A fall cow tests much higher all the year. Doubt that last statement? Well look up the records just as Mr. Witte did and see for yourself.

Mr. Witte will be successful with his farm, just as he has been a successful manufacturer. Every cog in every wheel must make good—whether it be manager, hired man, cow or pig—each will have to do his part. Everything must be strictly modern and ripe for success about the property. The land is good, the stock is high-class; and engines in his own make furnish power and light

Here are my Latest Prices (F.O.B. Factory)

STATIONARY ENGINES	
2 H-P.	$34.95
3 H-P.	52.45
4 H-P.	69.75
6 H-P.	97.75
8 H-P.	139.65
12 H-P.	197.00
16 H-P.	279.70
22 H-P.	359.60
PORTABLE ENGINES	
2 H-P.	$39.95
3 H-P.	60.50
4 H-P.	82.75
6 H-P.	127.75
8 H-P.	174.65
12 H-P.	237.00
16 H-P.	329.70
22 H-P.	412.30
**ENGINE

A Hint to Mothers of Growing Children

A Mild Laxative at Regular Intervals Will Prevent Constipation.

A vital point upon which all schools of medicine seem to agree is that normal regularity of the bowels is an essential to good health. The importance of this is impressed particularly on mothers of growing children.

A very valuable remedy that should be kept in every home for use as occasion arises is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a compound of simple laxative herbs that has been prescribed by Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., for more than twenty-five years, and which can now be obtained in any well-stocked drug store for fifty cents a bottle.

In a recent letter to Dr. Caldwell, Mrs. H. C. Turner, 844 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I bought a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for my baby, Roland Lee Turner, and find it works just like you said it would. It is fine for the stomach and bowels."

ROLAND LEE TURNER.

A bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin should be in every home. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

FUTURE WILL VINDICATE WILSON, SAYS COL. HOUSE

President Has "Clean and Definite War Policy."

London, Feb. 14.—The Sunday Times in an interview by J. Coudurier de Chassaigne with Col. E. M. House, quotes the special envoy of President Wilson as follows:

"I cannot tell you what is the President's policy concerning the European war, but he has a policy—a clear and definite policy; of that I am certain. Very few people have been intrusted by the President with the secret of his thoughts. Nevertheless I can assure you that he knows exactly where he is going and how he will get there.

"Let me tell you that the day will certainly come when his policy with regard to the war will be absolutely vindicated."

GERMAN CONSUL AGENTS ON WEST COAST INDICTED

Charges Include Plot Against Canada.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Wholesale indictments in connection with neutrality violations on the Pacific coast have been obtained by the United States attorney at San Francisco, the department of justice here has been notified. Those indicted are:

German Consul General Bopp, German Attaches of the Consulate Kauffman and Von Schaack, Turkish Consul General Hall and about 15 others not named in the telegram.

Those indicted are charged with fitting out the steamship Sacramento and supplying German ships at sea with coal through the manipulation of false manifests, conspiracy to fit out a military expedition against Canada and conspiracy to blow up bridges and munition plants.

BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7602—Ladies' Skirt.

The walking skirts are now made plain and the model shown is ideal for general use. It has 4 gores, that of the front arranged as a plain panel. The skirt fits neatly about the body and has either raised or normal waistline. The lower edge measures 2¼ yards in medium size. The belt across the back is a matter of choice. This style is suitable for serge, tweeds and novelty fabrics in general.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

7597—Ladies' Apron.

This bungalow apron is all but a dress. It is in one piece and is slipped on over the head. It may have a side front opening as well. The neck is low, the sleeves short and it has a small patch pocket. Gathers hold it in at the waistline.

The pattern is cut in one size only.

7633—Ladies' Dress.

The blouse of this attractive dress closes far over at the side of the front. The open neck shows a small shield and has a handsome square collar tapering to narrow bands in front. The sleeves are gathered at the shoulder and have a fancy finish without cuffs at the wrist. The skirt is a 1-piece gathered model, joined to the waist beneath a wide, shirred girdle of contrasting material.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7543—Child's Dress.

In this little frock we have a sacque cut, with the center of front and back in box plait form. The closing is placed under the edge of the front plait. A flat collar edges the high neck and a band cuff the long full sleeves.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 yrs.

7637—Misses' Dress.

Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

Charmingly youthful is this frock. The plain blouse has the neck cut out in round outline and the sleeves may be in long or short length. The skirt has three gores and high or regulation waistline.

7655—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. This waist is cut fashionably full and having the shoulder fronts gathered in accord with the dainty collar are the sleeve cuffs of contrasting color and the buttons to trim are admirably arranged.

7588—Ladies' Corset Cover.

This dainty garment may be made of plain material or of embroidered flouncing as shown. It is made without shoulder seams and a single length of embroidery is used, crossing over in front and back in surplice style. The garment is sleeveless and the shaped peplum may be used or omitted, as preferred.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7686—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. In this practical design we have a frock which is suitable for either school or home wear. It has a plain gulmpe with round collar and short or long sleeves. The skirt is joined to the long waisted blouse.

The Blade Book of Fashion.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses, suits, over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 50 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds, and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages, shirts for men and boys, etc.

The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10 cents.

Address, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

ASK BERLIN TO RECOGNIZE, NOT TAKE, LIABILITY

Administration Officials Make Suggestion to Von Bernstorff Which May Be Accepted.

Washington, Feb. 9.—One of the changes in the Lusitania agreement suggested by Secretary Lansing to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambasador, is the substitution of the words "recognizes liability" for the words "assumes liability" which were employed in the tentative draft.

It is understood that upon this change and others described also as minor is based the expressed view of high officials that the two governments are "substantially in accord," although not wholly so.

No new difficulty is expected here from the change of words. It is felt that Germany could not or would not assume a liability which she would not recognize.

Expect No Demurrers.

It is not believed here that the Berlin officials will hesitate to accept the suggestion.

From one quarter came the suggestion that the word "recognizes" makes clearer the meaning the German government desires to convey. It has not been suggested, it was said, that either the word illegal or legal be employed in the formal communication, the understanding being that the Berlin officials are particularly undesirous of using either, at the same time wishing to have the viewpoints of the two governments concerned in harmony.

A Legal Obligation.

The United States, it is learned, will be assured:

First — That Germany hereafter will observe all of the demands of international law in her submarine operations; that merchantmen will be halted, searched and their passengers and crew safeguarded before they are sunk so long as they do not try to flee or resist.

Second—That Germany will pay indemnity to the heirs of the Lusitania victims as a matter of legal obligation and not as an act of grace.

Third—That Germany agrees that reprisals which affect the rights of neutrals are unjustifiable.

WHITLOCK BEST MAN AT BRUSSELS WEDDING

London, Feb. 11.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, was best man at the wedding yesterday in Brussels of Charles Carstairs, of Philadelphia, a member of the Belgian relief commission, and Helene Guinotte, the daughter of the burgomaster of the Belgian town of Bellecourt, in the province of Hainaut.

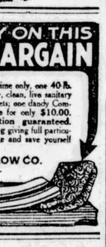
Seventy per cent of the residents of the United States uses electicity in some form every day.

PE-RU-NA

ALWAYS EFFECTIVE.

Relieves coughs, colds, grip and deranged digestion and corrects catarrhal conditions.

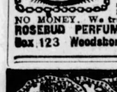
In tablet form for convenience.



YOU SAVE MONEY ON THIS FEATHER BED BARGAIN

Just to advertise our goods we will ship for a short time only, one 40-lb. Feather Bed; one pair 6-lb. Feather Pillows, (all new, clean, live sanitary feathers and best feather proof ticking); one pair Blankets, one dandy Comfort, one Sheet and two Pillow Slips, all full size for only $10.00. All first class goods, no trash. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail money order now or send postal for free catalog giving full particulars. Investigate this offer, before you buy anywhere and save yourself money and disappointment.

SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO.
Dept. 1156 Greensboro, N. C.



Locket, Chain and Bracelet FREE SELL 6 BOXES OF ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each. Great remedy for burns sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will forward these 3 handsome Gold laid premiums of choice from our catalog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you.

ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.
Box 123 Woodsboro, Md.

BLAMES EDISON BATTERY FOR SUBMARINE DISASTER

Lieut. Nimitz Says Blast Was Inventor's Fault.

New York, Feb. 11.—Responsibility for the explosion upon the submarine E-2 at the New York navy yard, which resulted in five deaths, was placed upon the Edison Storage Battery Co. by Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, counsel for Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, counsel for Lieut. Charles M. Cooke, commander of the vessel, who summed up the evidence in the case yesterday afternoon before the naval court of inquiry.

Commander W. H. McGrann, U. S. A., retired, who has represented the Edison interests, declared they could not be held at fault.

Lieut. Nimitz said the Edison company was fully aware the battery was to be "watered" the day of the accident, but that Lieut. Cooke was not warned of danger, if any, of "watering" the battery at the same time it was discharging.

A LAMP WITHOUT A WICK

The Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 843 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., has a new portable gasoline lamp which gives the most powerful home light in the world—a blessing to every home not equipped with gas or electricity. 300 Candle Power at one cent per night. This remarkable lamp has no wick and no chimney, is absolutely safe and gives such universal satisfaction they the sending it on Free Trial. They want one person in each locality to whom they can refer new customers. Take advantage of their free trial offer. Agents wanted. Write them today.

HUGHES DECLARES HE'S NOT AFTER NOMINATION

Writes He Is Opposed to the Use of His Name.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Representative Slemp, chairman of the Virginia Republican committee, has made public a letter from Justice Charles Evans Hughes, of the United States supreme court, declaring: "I am totally opposed to the use of my name in connection with the nomination and to the selection or instruction of any delegates in my interest directly or remotely."

Justice Hughes's letter, made public with his consent, was in reply to a letter from Mr. Slemp, which informed the justice that Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general under President Taft, had inaugurated a movement in the south favoring the justice for the Republican presidential nomination.

Justice Hughes replied:

"My dear Mr. Slemp: Your letter of February third has been received. I am entirely out of politics, and I know nothing whatever of the matter to which you refer. I am totally opposed to the use of my name in connection with the nomination and to the selection or instruction of any delegates in my interest either directly or remotely.

"Very sincerely yours,
"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

ITCHING ON SCALP HAIR CAME OUT

Had to Lie Awake and Scratch Scalp. Hair Became Very Lifeless and Broke Off Terribly.

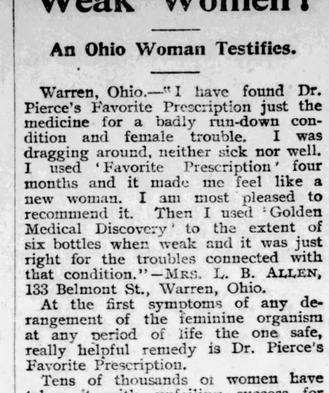
HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My daughter had an itching on her scalp and upon it was some sort of pimples. She complained of having to lie awake and scratch her scalp and her hair came out gradually till finally she had hardly any. It became very lifeless and split at the ends till it just broke off terribly.

"The trouble lasted several months and she tried all kinds of shampoos and soaps but all failed. Then she got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. She would wash her hair with the Cuticura Soap and after it had dried she used the Ointment. In a few days she felt better, and in a short time she was entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Ida Irvin, N. State Rd., Westerville, Ohio, July 23, '15.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.



THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued from First Page

The dimples exhibited themselves in either cheek, yet she faced me without a movement.

"Eet is not right you should forget, Monsieur; eet is no compliment. Yet I will answer; I am not afraid, and then you must remember. I am Rene D'Auvray."

The name meant nothing, told nothing.

"Rene D'Auvray?" I repeated dumbly, striving to make the sound familiar.

"Oui, Monsieur: now—"

She sprang back beyond the table, one finger at her lips. The door opened at my back.

"Now Hayward," said Harmar's voice bruskly. "I've done with that scoundrel, and would speak again with you."

My eyes clung for just an instant to those of the girl, shrinking back into the shadows. Then I turned and went out, my mind full of bewilderment.

CHAPTER V

A Perilous Venture.

General Harmar strode across the room to his chair, and sat down, staring out of the window, his eyes frowning. I closed the door, and stood waiting, swiftly determining to discover the identity of that young woman within, and feeling slight heed of aught else. Harmar turned his eyes toward me, surveying me a moment in silence.

"What do you weigh, Hayward?" he snapped out, as tho' noting my girth for the first time.

"Two hundred and thirty, sir."

"Huh! and every inch muscle and bone from the look of you. Captain Rennolls tells me you are a good soldier."

"I am thankful for his opinion, General Harmar."

"Yes, I asked him a few days ago, when I signed your application for leave. Hadn't seen much of you myself, as you have only been here a short time."

"A few months, sir; I brought down the last batch of recruits from Fort Pitt."

"I know: watched you drill them out there, the louts. Zounds! They are not even fit food for powder. Where do you suppose the recruiting officers find such stuff as they send out here? Never saw their breed in the old army; but I suppose you are too young to know much about that?"

"I enlisted in the Maryland Line at sixteen, General, and served through the Yorktown campaign."

"Then you are twenty-seven now?"

"Next month, sir."

"By gad! you don't look it. However, I'm glad you are no boy, for I've got some serious work picked out for you. How far north have you ever been?"

"To the forks of the Muskingum."

He drummed with his fingers on the table; then pored over a rough map.

"Huh! the hard travel will be beyond, after you leave the boat. Would you undertake a journey to Sandusky?"

"Alone, sir?" I asked, startled at the question, the distance vague in my mind.

"With a scout, who knows the woods," he answered, studying my face, "and an enlisted man to cook, and do odd jobs around camp. A small party is better than a large one on such a trip." He paused, thinking.

"I will obey orders, sir. I am a soldier."

"Yes!" he got to his feet. "But now that isn't what I want. I expect my men to do that. But this is not strictly a military matter, and I give you no orders. I need a confidential messenger, a man of intelligence and nerve; but he will take his life in his hand, and possibly to no purpose. I half suspect treachery, and will order no officer of my command to such hazardous service."

He stopped, and stood staring out of the window, his broad back toward me. Just for an instant I hesitated to break the silence, my mind busy with stories of that long wood trail through the Indian country, where death lurked in every forest covert, and torture welcomed the unfortunate captive. I understood what acceptance of such a commission meant, yet the spirit of youth, the love of adventure, was strong within me—stronger even than caution.

"You must deem this matter of grave importance," I said, at last firmly, "and need seek no further; I volunteer to go."

He wheeled about, and grasped my hand.

"I thought so, Hayward. I am not often mistaken in a man, and I like your face. Yet do not be too hasty in decision. Sit down here, where we can have the map between us, until I can explain what hell is brewing in the pot of those north woods. What think you honestly of Simon Girty?"

"Everything bad; a scoundrel from head to foot."

"Ay! Yet Hamilton uses him. The man was a messenger, even as he claimed. The Englishman wrote that with his own hand; I have seen the writing before."

He pushed the crumpled bit of paper across, and I read the crooked lines slowly, for the penmanship was almost illegible. Twice I read it, half convinced my brain played me some trick.

"Is this true, sir?"

"Some of it is; enough to make me afraid it may all be. The exact situation is this, Hayward. The tribes of the northwest are ready for war. In spite of the influence of the chiefs many of the young men are already on the war trail. They are in small parties ranging the woods, attacking outlying settlers and hunters. Stories of outrages come drifting in here every day. Nothing prevents a general outbreak but British restraint, and the opposition of the Wyandots."

"A strong nation."

"The most important in the Indian alliance. They are no friends of ours yet they claim to be Christian, converted by French Jesuits, and thus far the priests have held them on the side of peace. For the first time their chiefs have met in council with the others and threaten war. Do you understand the cause?"

"Not clearly, sir; because of some prisoner we hold, is it not?"

"It was Greek to me, also, until Girty explained. That is where trouble arises. We have no such prisoner, but if I send that word back by Girty they will believe I lied. But if an officer of this garrison goes boldly to them, in response to their challenge, faces them at their council fire, and says so openly they will probably accept his word. That there is danger in such a trip I do not deny; the Indians are badly wrought up, or Hamilton would never send us warning. You may be held as hostage, or suffer even a worse fate. I can promise no protection, and I doubt if even the British can control the warriors if they think we are attempting deceit."

"If the Wyandots join the other tribes it will mean war?"

"Yes; the length and breadth of the frontier. I have no force with which to meet them; hundreds of lives—men, women and children—will be destroyed; settlements ruined. I doubt if there be a white man left north of the Ohio in three months if those fiends break loose. This is not my work, endeavoring to treat with those red devils. It is the duty of the governor. But St. Clair is away; I have no means of reaching him with this information. The Wyandots demand instant reply, and our messenger must reach them as soon as, if not before, the return of Girty."

"Do I have my choice of scouts?"

"Certainly."

"Then I will take Brady, sir."

"The best man available. I would have named him, only I feared your late trouble had left you enemies."

"Not at all; it was a fair fight."

To Be Continued.

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If you have any of these affections read every word of this announcement. The modern doctor has traced these ills in a vast number of cases to auto-intoxication arising from constipation. It may be constipation has been at the base of all your misfortune. You should have taken proper treatment sooner. You should start proper treatment now. The pyhsician of today frowns down on cathartics and drugs and says that these do no real good. He will tell you that all of them create only temporary action of the bowels and have no permanent beneficial effects on them at all. In fact, very often drugs and cathartics are too violent for the delicate system and shock it dangerously. Then, too, with drugs and cathartics you are constantly in danger of creating a drug habit, for it is found that after a while larger and larger doses of drugs or cathartics seem to do no real good, so that the body gets into a condition where it craves for something that does not help it.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916.

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Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of quinine.

An optimist sees more women workers as a result of the big war. What does the pessimist see, more men loafers?

No sense in quarreling about one little word. History will write the Lusitania tragedy in its own language.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal tells of a woman who wants a book of French, German and Italian recipes. Some poor husband is going to get a sample of neutral hash.

The older the tradition the more it is loved by the superstitious.

Even if a man could get everything he wanted by praying for it he would try to make the neighbors believe he earned it.

Instead of turning the other cheek, Billy Sunday is inclined to swing for the jaw.

Some men never sing Home, Sweet Home until the bartender begins to turn off the lights.

Much good advice is wasted because it is offered indiscriminately. Twould be useless, for instance, to tell a crawfish to put its best foot forward.

The higher the cost of living the more interesting is life.

"One day of splendid weather," says the Baltimore American, "atones for a week of the worst." That's the right spirit, the spirit of gratitude. Too much fault is found with bad weather and not enough praise given the good.

That purse of $47,500 is Jess Willard's idea of preparedness.

After a liar has repeated a lie a few times he is ready to hope to die if it isn't the truth.

Among the things an old man realizes that he missed in the good old days was the joy and convenience of making love by telephone.

Self-made men should never blame others for the blunders they make.

Neutrality is the art of displeasing everybody.

If a man has enough symptoms he is sick without the disease.

We have never found anything in the biography of Lincoln to the effect that at the age of 22 he succeeded in coloring a meerschaum pipe.

Milliners know no groundhog.

If the liver isn't working regularly philosophy doesn't seem to do a fellow much good.

A California judge is of the opinion that women should quit killing their husbands and shoot jurors. But that would mean an endless chain of bother.

Somebody, who doesn't believe in advertising, suggests taking the odor out of limburger cheese.

President Wilson, by his swing around the circle, discovered that Colonel Roosevelt's thunder is popular.

For diversion the Kaiser goes to this or that front. Villa's method of dissipating ennui is to get married again.

When a young man and a young woman make up their minds that two can live as cheaply as one it is time for their friends to begin saving money for wedding presents.

One woman at a time is enough to have on trial for the murder of her husband. More than that would divide publicity.

Laugh and the world laughs with you—or at you.

Now a doctor declares that the seven-year itch can be cured in seven days. Memory is all that is left of the good old times.

There is no law under which a man may be arrested for resisting a bad habit.

Quinine at $1.50 a pound doesn't seem expensive. A pound of quinine ought to last one family a long time, if a little economy is practiced.

Mr. Marshall was called upon to vote off a tie in the senate the other day, thus answering the question—Why is a Vice President?

The modest little tulip is a light sleeper. Sometimes the noise of a sunbeam will wake it.

"Think nationally," says the President. But politicians will continue to think by wards and precncts.

Sometimes one gets the notion that darning socks is another instinct.

Notwithstanding the many modern diseases, now and then one hears of an old-fashioned man who has the shingles.

Isn't mile-a-minute tatting a violation of safety first?

Of the thousands of women in the East who want the ballot, one has decided to move to Kansas, where she can vote. The method is simple enough but is barren of triumph.

Few of us are charitable when it comes to giving the other fellow the last word.

Among the prophets who are predicting the end of the war in 1916 is a sprinkling of those who forecast the wind-up in 1915.

A CRISIS AND AN ESCAPE

To observe the proprieties, the American people should heave a mighty sigh of relief since they are assured by Washington that the Lusitania crisis is over. But there will be no signing, there will be no grateful feeling of relief. For the American people have never realized, they may never realize, that they have gone through a crisis in this case.

As a matter of cold fact this country has skated upon the very margin of war. At the beginning of the controversy, it looked as if Germany would either ignore the American demands or defy America to do its worst. At another stage, it appeared as if Germany would make concessions only in case the United States would undertake, as payment, to writing concessions in the British blockade favorable to Germany. There were phases in the exchange of notes in which this country all but assumed the tone of one delivering an ultimatum when Berlin was sullen and, seemingly, as willing as not that the dispute be left to the decision of arms. There were people who insisted that Washington should break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Count von Bernstorff said that such a course could bring nothing else except war. We are inclined to agree with him.

And yet what would we have had to wage war with if only war could have appeased national honor? A navy whose ammunition would have been shot away in a week. An army that would not have been as large as the army Bulgaria delivered over to the Teutonic cause. No high powered guns for use on land, not a capable areoplane in the whole military outfit, not a single transport. The situation was charged with trouble. Had the explosion come, God knows what we would have done, what we could have done.

The nation has escaped war, and should shout hallaleujah. It has escaped the cruelest shame that can come to a proud country—the knowledge of its helplessness—and should get down upon its knees for it.

POLAND STARVING

Russia and Germany have both made promises of autonomy for Poland. But if the lands of the Poles continue much longer to be a great battlefield there will be no Poland left to which to grant self-government when peace comes. There will be few Poles left to enjoy it.

On their retreat, The Russians did whatever they could to strip the country. Germans and Austrians, following after, continued the devastation. Thousands of farm houses were burned, hundreds of villages were destroyed. Cities did not escape the fire and powder. The inhabitants have lost their small stores of grain. Their cattle have been butchered, more often to feed the soldiers than the owners. It is literally true and admitted by the military occupants that thousands of people already have perished for the want of shelter, the need of food. Poland is starving.

An American commission is endeavoring to gain permission to succor famished Poland. It is unable to buy foodstuffs in Germany because Germany requires all it has for its own people. But Chairman Hoover says he has been assured by the German authorities that imported food will be protected "for the exclusive use of the civil population." Speaking for England, Sir Edward Grey says that food may be taken through the blockade if absolute guarantees are made that Germans and Austrians will not seize the importations and that remaining stocks of native food will not be drawn upon for the maintenance of the occupying armies.

It is a matter of life and death that the belligerents shall be brought to an agreement in this matter. The United States government ought to use its powerful influence to arrange it quickly. If agreement cannot be reached, Poland will soon be populated only by the dead.

CHILD LABOR AND INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The last census reported a marked decrease in the number of child workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. The decrease has continued since the census was taken, five years ago. The agitation for the abolishment of child labor has been bearing fruit.

But there are a few states, nearly all of them in the south, in which it is still permitted to exploit the bodies of children. Powerful influences have served to smother and repress all attempts to remove these children from the mills and give them the schooling they need and the hours of play which are their rightful heritage.

There is a bill in congress which will reach the callous states. It has passed the House and may, in spite of predictions, meet the approval of the Senate. If all goes well with it and it becomes a law, the act will forbid dealers or manufacturers to ship out of the state of origin any mine or quarry product of children under 16 years of age; manufactured goods made by children under 14 or by any under 16 who are compelled to work at night or longer than eight hours a day. Exceptions are provided in the case of the goods of unincorporated canning clubs composed of boys and girls.

Besides forcing the passage of child-labor laws in the states in the grip of the cotton mills, the law would have another beneficial effect. It would put all mills upon a fairer plane of competition. The goods made by the pale, half-starved children of the southern poor could not undersell the factory product of states which have a higher plane of humanity.

MAKING A DESERT ISLAND AS A ROSE

Midway Island, which is a cable relay station in mid-Pacific, has a strong and dependable foundation. It has a covering of sand and a thin, starved vegetation willing to feed on such stuff. But it has no true soil, no black and nourishing earth to encourage the palms quicken the grass and bring forth flowering plants.

For several years, the cablemen have been importing humus from Hawaii. When their supply boat comes in every three months, it brings a few tons of soil. Every ounce is scraped from the ship's hold, carefully deposited and jealously protected against the thieving winds and the eroding rains. Today there is a grass plot on Midway which produces enough pasture for just one cow.

Improvements are made constantly in cable equipment. In time, a relay station in the Pacific may be necessary. But may invention stay its hand until Midway Island is sprinkled over with whipping cocoa palms, blanketed with grass and made sweet with the odor of blossoms. It will be living proof that man may, when he is so willed, make the desert rejoice.

WEATHER SIGNS

Modern almanacs should be made to read: "About the time that Theodore Roosevelt looks threatening, watch out for the Columbia treaty."

Discussion of the Colonel has been rather brisk of late, as you may have noticed, challenging the Presidential Swing Around the Circle, the latest refusal of Germany to make disavowal and the heavy rainfall of the rainless southwest for the position of honor on the front page. Immediately, the Columbia treaty bobs up again. Immediately the state department, the senate leaders and the Democratic press demand that the thing must be ratified or national honor goes into bankruptcy.

It is proposed, under the treaty, to recompense Columbia some billions of dollars' worth for the lost Panama. Attached thereto is an expression of "mutual regret." The essence of the treaty is that Uncle Sam confesses Theodore Roosevelt broke the laws of nations and that no one is more ashamed of the business than the same Uncle Samuel. The price is $15,000,000—marked down from $25,000,000—a fairly large outlay of money in these days of deficits and war taxes. But if it kills off Roosevelt, the Democrats will consider it a mere tip to a bootblack.

Besides, it doesn't come out of their own pockets.

THE REASON FOR HIGH GASOLINE

When gasoline went biplaning a few weeks ago the oil men were kind enough to provide the public with an explanation. The supply of crude petroleum containing a large percentage of gasoline was running short. One of the great pools which had been a source for just that kind of crude oil was becoming exhausted. Responsibility for the soaring prices—the producers assured us—could not justly be laid at the door of the refiners, but was to be placed upon that strong-shouldered and ever reliable excuse, supply and demand.

The secretary of the interior has his doubts. Under orders from congress, he has been nosing around the gasoline tanks. He says it is true that the production of crude oil containing a high content of gasoline has fallen off. But, he declares the theatened shortage is not yet a factor in increasing the cost of gasoline production. He rejects the oil men's explanation and offers three substitutes for it. One is the high domestic demand, due to the increased number and operation of internal combustion engines. Another is the heavy exportation. In 1914, a half-million more barrels of gasoline were shipped abroad than in 1913. The shipments of 1915 were heavier than those of the year by 1,500,000 barrels. The third reason presented by Mr. Lane is just old-fashioned Standard Oil gouging and highbinding. There was, he found, no relationship between the price of gasoline and the price the refiners paid for the petroleum from which they made the gasoline.

The oil trust, you will remember, underwent a major operation in the courts a few years ago. Friends must be pleased to observe that the trust has fully recovered.

A NEW VALUE UPON HUMAN LIFE

The nations engaged in throat-splitting have made an interesting discovery—that even if human life isn't of great value in time of war it is of incalcuable value in time of peace.

Governments have been told for years beyond computing that poverty, disease, prostitution, low standards of living, illiteracy, crushing industrial systems, and inhuman industrial practices destroyed the fibre of nations. But it has been the way of governments to ignore this fact. They have made out a good case for the proposition that every man owed a duty to the state. They have not been so ready to admit that the state owed health, happiness and a decent schooling to every man.

There are a number of things which betray a change of heart in Europe. Instead of discharging the invalid soldier and letting him fend for himself as best he might, the governments are showing a real interest in his future welfare. They are forwarding movements for finding and devising occupations for the mained and blind. New trades are taught to men whose wounds prevent the following of former trades. One of the countries is about to lay out funds from which returned soldiers, trying to re-establish themselves in civil life, may borrow money at low interest. Another is considering plans for placing discharged men upon the soil at the end of the war in order to prevent the re-crowding of the slums from which a large part of the soldiers were recruited.

The discovery is of enormous significance and promist. It is a pity that it had to come through war.

AFRAID OF PEACE

A traveler recently arrived home with the Ford crusaders says that the neutral countries seem less eager for peace than some of the belligerent countries. "There are large elements in the neutral nations," he declared, "that turn pale at the mere mention of the word peace."

We have heard that there are investors and speculators in America who tremble when they see the word peace among the headlines. They've a stake in the war. Profits dull their imaginations. They see only dollars. The death rolls, the pictures of flying ambulance wagons, the stories of burning cities and the unpleasant tales from the prison camps are, to these folks, as if they never had been.

There is no anaesthetic that can dull the sense of horror as gold can.

Sunday School

A HYPOCRITE AND HIS WIFE

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 20 is "The Christian Brotherhood at Jerusalem."—Acts 4:32 to 5:16.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Who is the banner hypocrite in the history of the Christian Church? There have been, and are, many; but the most famous of all is the man who fell dead at the very moment of the consummation of his hypocracy—Ananias, of Jerusalem. His wife, who shared his duplicity, also shared his fate; for it is seldom that a man can go up or down without taking his family with him. What are the ear marks of a hypocrite we shall see as we study his lesson, which tells his story.

The background of the episode is an idyllic picture of Christian socialism. Under the pressure of a great passion and purpose, the believers in Christ had been drawn into a community of fellowship that had no precedent. The simplicity and sanctity of the supreme faith had caused all petty selfishness and conventions to slough off, and the disciples lived only for the brotherhood and for the Lord, and for the extension of the Cause. Property bulked smaller in their eyes than principles. They shared the glorious new life in common: why should they not also share such lesser possessions as lands and houses and money and food?

When the Church Tried Socialism.

Many pathetic attempts have been made to explain away the socialistic implications of this great community experience of the Christian brotherhood. Perhaps we are afraid some literal teacher will come along and ask us to do likewise. The fact cannot be escaped. Here is the unmistakable story, as a modern translation of the Greek text gives it:

"The whole body of those who had become believers in Christ were animated by one spirit. Not one of them claimed any of his belongings as his own, but everything was held for the common use. The Apostles continued with great power to bear their testimony to the resurrection of Jesus, their Master, and divine help was given to them all abundantly. Indeed, there was no poverty among them, for all who were owners of land or houses sold them, and brought the proceeds of the sales and laid them at the Apostles' feet; when every one received a share in proportion to his needs."

Our own day is witnessing a similar phenomenon. Under the impulse of patriotism, people in all the warring countries are offering up their possessions to the common cause. The gifts range from ancestral palaces of princes to the copper pots of the peasants. Petty self-interest has been consumed in the bright flame of national loyalty. One great spirit has swept over the warring nations, inspiring sacrifices that would have seemed impossible two years ago. Patriotic ardor has effected a marvelous degree of socialization in certain European countries—a phase of the war to which the general public has shown strong indifference.

Nobody knows how long the Christion community in Jerusalem retained its early form. Perhaps simple fraternity and faith faded with the first glow of ardor of devotion. We know that within a generation the Jerusalem church was in need of gifts from the newer missfon churches. For a time, at least, the ideal conditions pictured in the lesson persisted. Even one hour of glorious life is a memory to be treasured. "Count your highest moments your truest," cried Phillip Brooks; and this glimpse of the possibility of a common life of brotherhood points toward the day when the kingdom shall come; and all Christ's servants shall serve Him, and not themselves.

The Fly in the Ointment.

Every good thing is imitated, whether it be a breakfast food, an automobile, a style of architecture, or a system of philosophy. Inevitably, there have always been bogus Christians. Judas was the first. Ananias was the most complete and typical. Into the sweet serenity of the simplicity of the Christian brotherhood at Jerusalem, his crafty duplicity was projected; and the experience appalled the church. Let us read the story itself, which follows the quotation already made:

"A Levite of Cyprian birth, named Joseph, (who had received from the Apostles the additional name of 'Barnabas'—which means 'The Preacher,') sold a farm that belonged to him, and brought the money and laid it at the Apostles' feet.

"There was, however, a man named Hananiah, who with his wife, Sapphira, sold some property, but, with her connivance, kept back some of the proceeds. He brought only a part and laid it at the Apostles' feet.

"'Hananiah,' Peter said, 'how is it that Satan has so taken possession of your heart, that you have defrauded the Holy Spirit and kept back a part of the money paid for the land? While it was unsold, was it not your own? and after it was sold, was not the money at your disposal? How did you come to think of such a thing? You have not defrauded men, but God.' As Hananiah heard these words, he fell down and expired; and everyone who was listening was appalled. But the younger men got up and after winding the body in a sheet, carried it out and buried it.

"After an interval of about three hours, Hananiah's wife came in, in ignorance of what had happened.

"'Is it true,' Peter asked, addressing her, 'that you sold your land for such and such a sum?'

"'Yes,' she answered, 'we did.'

"'How was it,' Peter asked, 'that you both agreed to provoke the Spirit of the Lord? Listen! The footsteps of those who have buried your husband are at the door; and they will carry you out too.'

"Instantly Sapphira fell down at Peter's feet and expired. On coming in, the younger men found her dead; so they carried her out and buried her by her husband's side. The whole Church and all who heard of these events were appalled."

Why Are Hypocrites.

Just as there are shoddy aristocrats who ape the forms of culture, but will not pay the price of refinement; and just as the business world is full of "bluffers" pretending to be what they are not; and just as political life abounds in men who represent themselves to be more than they are, so the Christian Church has always been afflicted with men and women who seek to cloak their own selfish purposes in the outward guise of Christianity. They want the reputation for piety, but are not willing to pay the price of godliness.

Suppose we define the hypocrite: for often the feeble and stumbling saint is charged with hypocrisy when that sin is not to be laid against him. The word itself roots back into the ancient Greek theatre: the mimic, the pretender, the one who made gestures to accompany an actor. The Century Dictionary says: "Hypocrite: one who assumes a false appearance; one who pretends to be what he is not; or to feel or believe what he does not actually feel or believe; especially, a false pretender to virtue or piety."

That implies wilfulness. A person sincerely trying to do right, and falling into sin, is not a hypocrite. Far worse is the real hypocrite, for he deliberately borrows the livery of heaven to use in the service of the devil. Better shameless, out-and-out wickedness, than canting hypocrisy. Ananias and his wife plotted to get the credit for Christian generosity without paying the real cost. They wanted to stand well in the Christian community. Because they thought more of seeming than of being they walked open-eyed into the sin of deception, pretense and downright lying.

"Worse Than a Crime—A Blunder."

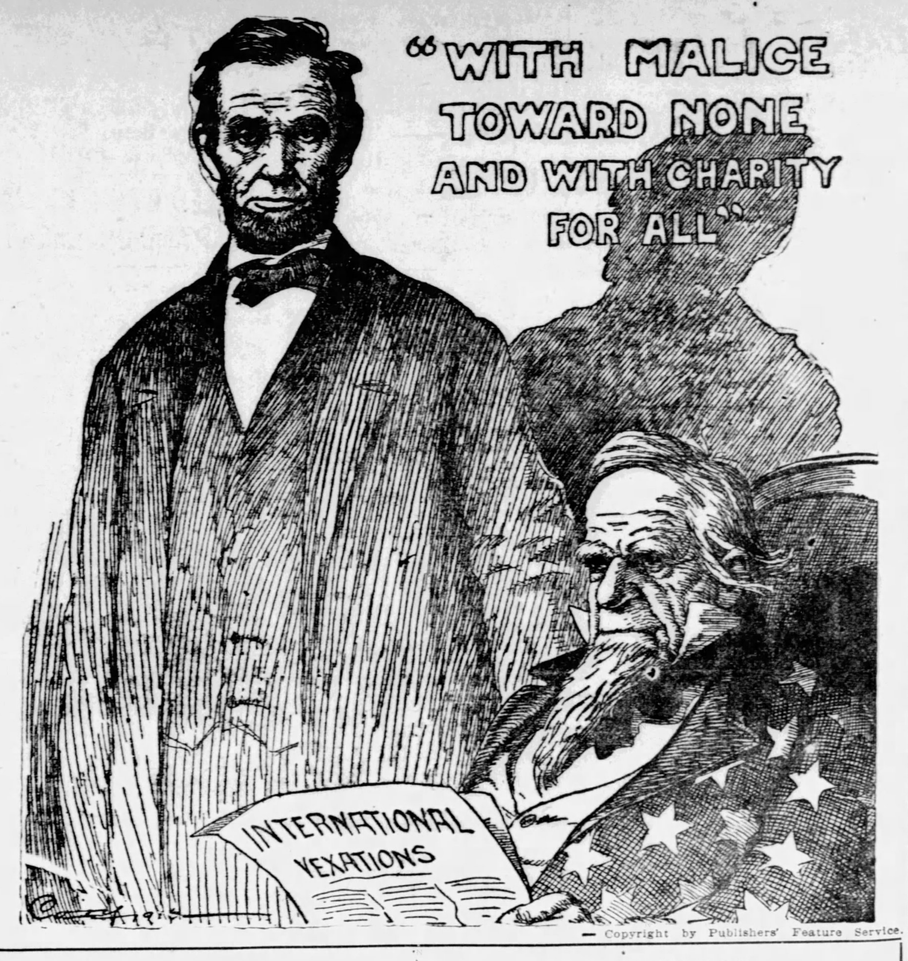
Nobody ever saw a happy hypocrite. He gets no joy out of his shoddy uniform. He might be happy as a saint, or he might have a wild time as an open sinner, but as a hypocrite he was neither, and falls between the two stools. Even had his strategem worked, Ananias would have been out part of the price of his property. His sin was "more than a crime; it was a blunder." He belongs in that classification defined by Moody as having "only enough religion to make them miserable."

Why do writers so often caricature "deacons" as "skinflints?" If you can answer that you will be able to tell why the church fathers rated avarice as one of the seven deadly sins. Men who would revolt from theft or murder or adultery readily stoop to greed, the sin of Ananias. Avarice is one of the devil's traps for Christians; and it especially besets office-holders. They do not call it "avarice," but "thrift" and "good business." Usury and piety have often tried to keep house together. Nevertheless, avarice is made no better by the fact that it is the darling sin of so many Christians. Given time, it will introduce its six sisters into the life.

A clergyman was telling me of a brother who had fallen into gross sin, and then tried to lie out of it. "Nobody can be any kind of an evil-doer without being also a liar." Open the door to any sin, and it drags in falsehood as an inseparable companion. Ananias did not set out to tell a lie, but only to act one. But he had entered a maze that only lured him deeper and deeper. Then an instant's shock of clear self-revelation killed him. That is the power of the judgment day. What Anaias was in his spirit, however, was far worse than what he became in his body. Death is sometimes the least of disasters.

Sapphira shared her husband's hypocrisy and she dared his fate. It is woman's work to help men to be their best slaves; when they do the reverse, then woe unto them and society.

Both husband and wife ceased being hypocrites the moment they died. Then their pious mask was torn away, as it will be, one day, from every one of us. There are no hypocrites in heaven.



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LINCOLN

BY H. S. TAYLOR.
In Chicago American

I.

THEN God said, "Let us make for us a man
To serve the epoch, now about to rise,
A man to fit our Providential plan;
Patient, but brave; humane, but shrewdly wise;
Plain in his ways, but powerful of speech;
Gentle, but strong in every time of doubt;
A man to feel, to lead, inspire and teach,
To go before and lead my people out!"

II.

And so, the Unseen Hand, through mist and cloud,
Reached down, but gave the child a humble strain;
A cabin home, lest he be weakly proud;
A toilsome youth, lest he should learn disdain;
Long years of strife, lest he be weak of will;
Long years of self-taught lore to taste and try;
Until the Man was fashioned out—until
God called and Lincoln answered, "Here am I!"

III.

Ah, then we knew him! Our poor human eyes,
That had been holden, saw! And then we knew
Another man commissioned from the skies
Had come and gone—as do the golden few
Knew that another Pentecostal flame
Would burn for ever on Columbia's brow,
And reverent generations name the name
Of Abraham Lincoln countless years from now!

PRESS REGRETS GARRISON'S ACT

New York Editors See Cause to Deplore War Secretary's Resignation.

New York, Feb. 11.—The resignation of Secretary of War Garrison was generally deplored by the New York press. Extracts from editorials follow:

TIMES—This is the moment when, by its confusion of counsels and its dull stubborness, congress compels the resignation of one of the strongest members of Mr. Wilson's cabinet, one of the very few in that body of advisers of the President who enjoys the confidence of the country.

WORLD—Secretary Garrison's resignation is the more deplorable at such a critical time as this because it is without adequate cause. The World has high respect for Judge Garrison and has long regarded him as one of the ablest men in the national government, but his resignation is a very grave mistake.

SUN—By the resignation of the secretary of war, the administration and, more, the country, loses a most valuable servant.

TRIBUNE—Mr. Garrison added strength to the administration outside of his own department. He was a counsellor whose opinion on any question carried weight—which, unfortunately cannot be said of all or even a majority of his cabinet associates.

HERALD—Mr. Garrison's departure from the cabinet is a distinct loss to the administration and to the country. Evidently Mr. Garrison is too much a patriot to be a party to sacrificing the nation's preparedness even on the altar of militia politics and in the year of a national election.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE—Evidently Mr. Garrison paid much less heed than the President to political considerations and keeping the forces together to get what could be agreed upon rather than the utmost that was desired.

STAATS-ZEITUNG—Apparently the cause for Mr. Garrison's resignation lay hidden in the foreign policy of President Wilson and not in domestic affairs. Mr. Garrison has regarded seriously not only his office of Secretary of War but also his position as adviser to the President, but President Wilson needs no advisers, but messenger boys.

MUCH HOSPITALITY THERE

Turkish Hosts Insist on Paying Expenses of Guests.

The Turkish people, like most others, are of "mingled yarn" and have their virtues as well as their faults. Writing about a visit in a Turkish home just before the war, an Englishwoman, Miss Grace Ellison says:

"In no other land have I met with such lavish hospitality. * * * It is the custom, too, for the master of the house to pay all the vositor's bills. That I should have proposed to stamp my own letters hurt my friends."

The Turkish bathrooms is described as an improvement on the western European one, for it is a "marble basin like a fountain," enabling the bather to wash always in running water instead of in a vessel more or less soiled by immersion.

Kings in the earliest days were merely the "fathers of families," and the word is derived from the same source as "kin."

The Highest Sentinels in Europe

This Swiss guard is more than ever active owing to the uncertain status of neutrals at the present time. The view was obtained on the Blindenhorn (11,095 ft.) above the Val Formazza, on the Swiss frontier.

VARIETIES

The world's richest tin mine is on in Tasmania.

Philadelphia last year aided 17,0 poor persons.

Japan has more telephones than the rest of Asia.

More than 500 women are serving in the Russian army.

Switzerland now owns the St. Gothard tunnel and railway.

Women are engaged to patrol the army camps in England.

There are more than 3,000 knots in an average willow plume.

Opium is third on the list of Greece exports, following tobacco and currants.

In a good year France pays taxes on more than a thousand million gallons of wine.

Hindoo babies are named, when they are 12 days old, usually by the mother.

Norway has added sardines to the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited.

The mothers of Brittany will not touch a baby's gums, lest the teeth grow crooked.

New Zealand apple growers find a ready market for their produce in South America.

Fuchsias received their name from Leonard Fuchs, who discovered the species of house plants.

The diamond industry is believed to have suffered more than any other as a result of the European war.

A college professor has inquired of numerous classes of children what word they liked best. Of 600 replies 405 specified "mother."

In a billiard room in Paris is a table made of glass. It is much more difficult to make a shot on it than on the ordinary baize-covered table.

An acre of land in Oklahoma yields from 40 to 200 bushels of peanuts and in adition to the peanut crop produces a ton or two of excellent hay.

The beautiful grass of Parnassus, which is found in the marshy quarters of Great Britain, derives its name from its supposed origin on Mt Parnassus.

Only 83 arrests for drunkenness were made at the San Francisco exposition of last year, although nearly 1,000,000 persons passed through the turnstiles.

Recent experiments in England have shown that paper pulp of a good quality can be made from sudd, the inexhaustible vegetable product of the White Nile.

The examination of fairly accurate records has convinced scientists that there has been no appreciable change in the climate of northern Europe in 1,800 years.

A century's supply of peat near Moscow has been acquired by a Russian company, which will erect a plant to convert it into electricity to light and heat the city.

According to a Finnish scientist, the air around pine trees is purer than that around others because their needles disseminate electricity into the atmosphere and ozonize it.

At the age of 18 David is said to have written his first Psalm. Shelley wrote "Queen Mab" and Mendelssohn composed his first music for "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The kaiser's bust, given the late King Edward in 1905 by the German ruler, has gone down cellar at Buckingham palace and has its face to the wall until hostilities end.

Without resort to computation a new nautical instrument, to be mounted over a ship's compass, enables the directions of objects at sea and the distances away to be determined.

Experiments in New York in making incandescent lamps on railroad crossing signs have enabled the signs to be read more than a mile, and the distinctive form noted much further.

Scientific tests have shown that occupations employing the large muscles, women tire more rapidly than men, while in work in which small muscles are used they are more efficient.

Pendelton county, Kentucky, famed for its honey, seems to have some competition to be proud, data showing that several bee keepers there gathered 10,000 pounds each and one 20,000 pounds.

The silver output for the last year, 67,500,000 ounces, while nearly as great in quantity except once in this century, falls below the record of several previous years in value because of low prices of last year.

It is now being suggested that Mt. Robson, one of the loftiest peaks in the Canadian Rockies, be named Mt. Cavell, in honor of Miss Edith Cavell, for whom a street in Paris already has been renamed.

A fly on a window pane will crawl to the top, fly back to the bottom and crawl up again. This order is seldom reversed. It is on record that a fly crawled up a window pane 22 times, returning each time a-wing.

Estimates of the expense of hauling a 2,000-ton freight train, traveling at a rate of 25 miles an hour, to a full stop, and then regaining the same speed, were recently made on a southern railway. The expense was 61 cents.

Albert Franz Jahnke, who died recently in Richmond, Va., had the distinction of being the oldest jeweler in that state, having founded his business in 1852 and conducted it continuously afterward, with only one change in the firm name.

A collection of 10,960 bottles, containing specimens of the ocean bottom obtained by vessels of the United States coast and geodetic survey, of the Atlantic, gulf and Pacific coasts, has recently been transferred to the Smithsonian institution.

The cry for American-made dyes seems to have been heard in Dublin, where a factory is turning out daily 200 gallons of benzol, a prominent ingredient of aniline coloring fluids. The company's output is bought up for several months ahead.

De Tvende Brodre, a Danish windjammer which is in commission and doing a brisk business, is 120 years old, was made in 1786, and no doubt carried food to England during the Napoleonic wars, just as she is doing now, notwithstanding all this talk about the freedom of the seas.

Much sympathy is being shown in England for the widowed mother whose dead son's last letter the censor destroyed. The man seems to have adhered to his red tape to a point of needless cruelty, showing no mercy merely because the letter was in an envelope of obsolete type.

North Dakota, besides its Devils lake, its bad lands and its tremendous stretches of absolutely worthless scenery, is chief producer in this country of three grains: Spring wheat, flax and barley. It is also bounteous on the straight up by the swiftly moving fresh air in North America.

The PEACE PAGE

SLIPS IN MANNERS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

On the observation deck of a California train I met an interesting New Mexico man. He was the bank president of his little town, and also the one member of the school board who took time to engage the right teachers.

"The other members," he explained, "are stock and mining men, and they sort of leave the teacher hiring to me. I used to be a school teacher when I was a boy, back in Pennsylvania.

"Last fall we had two vancancies to fill, and as teachers' salaries are always good with us, we had many applicants for the places. They were high school positions at $180 respectively. I selected two young ladies, after a patient examination of nearly twenty competitors. Both girls were college graduates, under thirty; both were good looking, and tastefully and neatly dressed. And yet, in the end, though they both wished the places very much, I was obliged to tell them that I could not accept them.

"Some flaw in their morals, I presume.

"Not at all. They were entirely good. No, just as we were concluding our arrangements, I was called away for a moment, and returning suddenly I saw one of those girl pulling something out of her teeth with her fingers. The other was absently biting her finger nails. Now, neither of these acts may have indicated a habit, but I did not dare to take a chance, for it is not her proficiency in language or history, as much as the teachers mannerisms before the school, that leaves its impression on the boy or girl."

The man from New Mexico leaned forward earnestly in his camp chair. "The west is crude," he said, "and that is why I want to do all I can to form the manners of our young people by putting good teachers over them. I want the young people of ——— to be able to take their places beside any set of gentle people in the most refined community. A girl can be a good horsewoman without being a rowdy.

"We succeeded in getting two very fine teachers, after that. They were sisters who needed to come west for a change of climate. They came from Boston, and although a trifle prim, they were excellent guides for our young folks. They had for the girls some old "don'ts" of their Yankee grandmothers, and they hold just as good today. My daughter brought them home to us, and my wife and I brushed up a little on manners, too. One was, never to touch one's face with one's hand, when in society. At a party we attended shortly after, we noted the people who sat with their hands on their cheeks, those who fussed with their hair, or fidgeted with their neck ornaments.

"Grandmother was right," observed my wife. "It is well to cultivate repose and self control.

"A boy, who works in our bank, had the habit of carrying a toothbrush with his pen and pencils in his upper vest pocket. To me this seemed so filthy a habit. I finally took him to task for it. He could see how unwholesome it was to put a brush into his mouth that had lain all day next to his woolen clothing, catching dust and germs from all that came in its way.

"Our worst fight has been with public gum chewing. C—has four picture shows, the chief places of amusement in the town It has also three Sunday schools. At all these places the young people appear chewing gum. The high school teachers started a crusade against it, with a result that jaws are quiet in the house of God and for the most part in the amusement places. Another reform the teachers have effected is the disuse of toothpick glasses on public and private dinner tables. Toothpicking should be as private as toothbrushing, and if there must be toothpicks, they should not be before us at meals to suggest their ungraceful function later.

"Once a month the teachers arranged a luncheon at the school to help table manners. Miss A explained to the pupils that we find even among educated and traveled persons bad table manners, and that no part of daily living is so little attended to by the majority of people. The art of dining, eating in a leisurely way, chewing well and in small portions are graces not practiced by the average nervous American. Out of this form of impoliteness grow most of the stomach troubles and troublesome symptoms of later years. At the school luncheon the young people were taught how to use their napkins properly, and how to hold their knives and forks. They were asked to take small portions into their mouths, to chew with their lips closed, or to manage their food in such a way that they might talk while eating. Not to stab one's meat with a fork set upright in the left hand, while a demolishing knife works destruction in the right, not to bite from a whole slice of bread when breaking it in small pieces is better; to drink quietly without haste, were some of the rules of our young people put into practice with good results, both as to health and appearance.

It is not likely that any of our home girls will share the fate of a girl in the next county to ours. A young ranchman over there, who is a friend of mine, said that he had expected to ask that girl to be his wife, but he hapepned one day to see her eat when she thought she was not observed. That settled him with regard to her. He didn't propose."

SHE'LL EXPLORE CHINESE WILDS

MRS ROY C ANDREWS

Roy Chapman Andrews, explorer, who, two years ago disappeared for so long in the wilds of the Corean jungle that he was reported dead, will leave New York at the end of the week, with his young wife, for the unknown regions of western and southern China, at the head of an expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Andrews was married in the fall of 1914 to Miss Yvette Borup, daughter of Major Henry Borup, U. S. A., and the sister of the young Arctic explorer, George Borup, whose tragic death from drowning, followed his safe return from Peary's expedition to the North Pole.

Mr. Andrews has gained a worldwide reputation as a naturalist, and has twice circled the globe for the Natural History Museum. Perhaps the best known of his exploits is the discovery and capture of the killer whale of the Orient, the fabulous blue whale of Japan, and his discovery of an unknown lake in central Corea.

For months Mr. Andrews and his wife have been preparing for their trip, purchasing the supplies and equipment.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

SUNSHINE CITY

Just a few words on the sunshine city of St. Petersburg, Florida, where all the time is summer and the flowers never die. It is situated on Pinellas peninsula in Pinellas county, on the west coast of Florida, with the Gulf of Mexico on the west and Tampa Bay on the east. A more sanitary and clean city would surely be hard to find.

Tourists from all over the United States and Canada are now here enjoying the sea breezes, the delightful weather and the amusements of the day, among which are outdoor games such as quoits and checkers in the parks. Fish are plentiful and one of St. Petersburg's industries. Hunting is also lively, lots of small game, and the bay and lakes are covered with wild ducks and geese. Ripe strawberries and all kinds of vegetables now in gardens. This is New Year's day and to a northerner it does not seem like New Year's, with flowers all around, bees humming, birds singing, it's more like June in old Pennsylvania. —S., Florida.

ON THE MOUNTAIN

It was one beautiful Sunday morning in April that I, with a number of friends, took a stroll to Sheppard mountain. It towers high above all other mountains around. Many people for miles around visit it at Easter time. We went to the west side to begin our ascent. Sometimes we were clinging to bushes and catching to trunks of fallen trees.

When we would get exhausted we rested on rocks and logs. Then we would start upward again. We were very tired when we reached the top.

As we had brought our lunch baskets we concluded to have something to eat before crossing the mountain. We took our baskets to a beautiful spring a few feet below the top. The spring runs the north side and gushes out between the rocks. And the mosses and ferns that grow around it are beautiful to see.

After doing justice to our lunch and refreshing ourselves with the crystal water, we again went to the top of the mountain and from there, looking northward, we had a glimpse of the city of High Point, 20 miles away. Then we crossed to the east and from there could see a portion of Ashebara, our county seat, 10 miles away. After climbing and looking over the boulders for sometime, we went to the southeast where we were in plain view of the beautiful church called Mt. Sheppard. Then we all took seats on some of the larger boulders and whiled the time away by singing "My Country," "Ho, for Carolina" and "The Old North State Forever."

As the evening was getting far spent we made our descent and started for home. Will some one please send me the song Titanic.—Vina Pierce, Caraway, N. C.

AN OPTIMIST

When people become middle aged or older, they are inclined to think the days of their youth were better than these. They say our Sunday schools, our day schools, our meetings, our preachers, were all better than now: Their early associations, of course, seem more dear, and the older people naturally love the company of the ones nearer their age. Well, is it that times have so changed, or is it us who have changed, or are the former days really better than these?

Perhaps if we could be surrounded with the scenes of our youth we would not enjoy them as we once did. Then we had no cares and had not known the realities of life, and all were as summer days full of sunshine. When I was a boy our churches were filled with people and all seemed to take a pride in hearing the Gospel, but now there seems to be so much selfishness, so much worldliness, such a mania for making money and riding in automobiles and pleasure seeking that only a few go to church, and in many places our young men play baseball and football on Sunday.

But I note a great improvement in some particulars, we do not have the drunkenness, the fighting and profanity we used to have. When I was a boy at our country towns on muster days, court days and election days, some one would yell, "Fight, Fight," and all would run to watch the brutal work go on, backed up by whisky. But now we never see or hear any such outcries, so there is great improvement.

In conclusion I want to say I think the Blade has done much missionary work, as there has been so much written against intoxicating drinks, card playing and many other evils, it has caused people to think, especially young people, and has had a moralizing effect on our community.

What do you think, members of the Peace Page? Were the former days better than these? Is the world growing better, or are we as a people degenerating? I fear sometimes we have more novel readers than Bible readers. Some fiction perhaps is profitable reading.

Let us one and all try to improve the future and say not the former days were better than these. T. U. Baker.—W. Va.

The world is growing better, as our friend says, and just such comment as his well help to make it so.—M. H.

RHODORA

I have been quite interested in the many letters in the Merry-go-round, but I want to ask why it is everyone seems to be hunting out the faults of others? Everyone I believe has a perfect right to their individual opinion. So, if they believe in dancing, let them dance. And the same with movies. I enjoy a good moving picture show and think it is an excellent way to spend a lonely hour.

But let us drop the subject awhile and talk about something cheerful. Don't you think the Merry-go-round has an excellent motto? I wonder how many of us put it into practice?

I am sure this world would be a more cherful place if we did. And then you remember that little verse? "Smile! and then another smiles and soon there's miles of smiles." Try it and see.

I am a senior in high this year and enjoy every day of it. I am a lover of music, books and sports. Basketball is my favorite sport at present. Smiles from Ohio, I have read all the books you mentioned. My favorite authors are Harold Bell Wright and Gene Stratton Porter. I like poetry too, especially nature poems. Would like to quote a favorite poem from an early nature poet, Emerson:

"Rhodora, if the sages ask thee why
Thy charm is wasted on the earth and sky,
Tell, them, dear, that if eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for being.
Why thou art here, oh, rival of the rose!
I never thought to ask; I never knew;
But in my simple ignorance supposed
The mighty power that bro't me here, bro't you."

PEGGY JANE.

A little Emersonian philosophy now and then is a big stimulant to higher life and endeavor. Let us commit Rhodora to memory.—M. H.

POETS' CORNER

THE PEARL PEDDLER

'O lady fair, these silks of mine
Are beautiful and rare,
The richest web of the India loom
Which beauty's queen might wear;
And my pearls are pure as thy own fair neck,
With whose radiant light they vie;
I have brought them with me a weary way;
Will my gentle lady buy?"

And the lady smiled on the worn old man,
Through the dark and clustering curls
Which veiled her brow, as she bent to view
His silks and glittering pearls;
And she placed the price in the old man's hand
And lightly turned away,
But she paused at the wanderer's call
"My gentle lady, stay!"

"O lady fair, I have yet a gem
Which a purer luster flings
Than the diamond flash of the jeweled crown
On the lofty brow of kings;
A wonderful pearl of exceeding price,
Whose virtues shall not decay,
Whose light shall be as a spell to thee
And a blessing on thy way."

The lady glanced at the mirroring steel
Where her form of grace was seen,
Where her eyes shone clear and her dark locks waved,
Their clasping pearls between.
"Bring forth thy pearl of exceeding worth,
Thou traveler gray and old,
And name the price of thy precious gem
And my page shall count the gold."

The cloud went off from the pilgrim's brow
As a small and meagre book,
Uncased with gold or gem of cost,
From his folding frock he took!
"Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price,
May it prove as such to thee!
Nay, keep thy gold, I ask it not,
For the Word of God is free!"

The hoary traveler went his way,
But the gift he left behind
Hath had its pure and perfect work
On the high-born maiden's mind.
And she hath turned from the pride of sin
To the lowliness of truth,
And given her human heart to God
In its beautiful hour of youth.

And she hath left the gray old halls
Where an evil faith hath power,
The courtly knights of her father's train
And the maidens of her bower;
And she hath gone to the Vaudois vales,
By lordly feet untrod,
Where the poor and needy of earth are rich
In the perfect love of God.

THE BLIND BOY

By Virginia Claypool.

It was a pleasant summer day,
The flowers bloomed, the earth was mild,
The little birds put forth their lay,
And everything in nature smiled.

In pleasant thought I wandered on,
Beneath the deep wood's ample shade,
Till suddenly I came upon
Two little children who had strayed.

Just at an aged birch tree's foot,
A little boy and girl reclined.
His hand in hers was kindly put,
And then I saw the boy was blind.

The children knew not I was near,
A tree concealed me from their view,
But all they said I well could hear,
And I could see all they might do.

"Dear Mary," said the poor, blind boy,
"That little bird sings very long;
Say, do you see him in his joy,
And is he as pretty as his song?"

"Yes, dearest Edwin, yes, I see,
The little bird on yonder tree."
The poor boy sighed and gently said,
"Dear sister, how I wish I did."

"The flowers, you say, are very fair,
And bright, green leaves are in the trees,
The pretty birds are singing there,
How beautiful for one that sees.

"Yet, sister, God to me is kind.
Though sight alas, he has not given.
But, tell me, are there any blind
Among the children up in heaven."

"No, dearest Edwin, they all see.
Why do you ask a thing so odd?"
"Oh, Mary, he is so good to me,
I thought I'd like to look at God."

Ere long disease its hand had laid
On that dear boy, so meek and mild.
His widowed mother wept and prayed
That God would spare her sightless child.

He felt her warm tears on his face,
And said, "Oh, mother, weep not for me,
I am going to that bright, bright place
Where Mary says I God shall see.

"And you will be there mother, too,
But, mother, when you get up there,
You must tell Edward that it is you,
You know I never saw you here."

He spoke no more, but sweetly smiled
Until his soul from earth was riven,
And God took up that poor blind child
And opened first his eyes in heaven.

THE MANLY MAN

The world has room for the manly man with the spirit of manly cheer;
The world delights in the man who smiles when his eyes keep back the tear;
It loves the man who, when things go wrong, can take his place and stand
With his face to the fight and his eyes to the light, and toil with a willing hand.

The manly man is the country's need, and the moment's need forsooth,
With a heart that beats to the pulsing tread of the allied leagues of truth;
The world is his, and it waits for him and it leaps to hear the ring
Of the blows he strikes and the wheels he turns and the hammers he dares to swing;
It likes the forward look in his face, the poise of his noble head,
And the onward lunge of his tireless will and the sweep of his dauntless tread.

Hurrah for the manly man who comes with sunlight on his face,
And the strength to do and the will to dare and the courage to find his place!
The world delights in the manly man, and the weak and evil flee
When the manly man goes forth to hold his own on land or sea!

WHEN MOTHER READS ALOUD

By H. G. Fernald.

When mother reads aloud, the past
Seems real as every day;
I hear the tramp of armies vast,
I see the spears and lances cast,
I join the thrilling fray;
Brave knights and ladies fair and proud
I meet when mother reads aloud.

When mother reads aloud, far lands
Seem very near and true;
I cross the desert's gleaming sands,
Or hunt the jungle's prowling bands,
Or sail the ocean blue;
Far heights, whose peaks the cold mists shroud,
I scale when mother reads aloud.

When mother reads aloud, I long
For noble deeds to do—
To help the right, redress the wrong;
It seems so easy to be strong,
So simple to be true,
Oh, thick and fast the visions crowd
My eyes, when mother reads aloud.

THE SUNNY HEART

Sunshine comes and goes away,
But the **sunny heart** will stay.
If things cross your way and will,
You must **keep on smiling still.**
Trust me, little Troubleface,
Here's a charm will give you grace.

OH! WHY LEFT I MY HOME

Oh! why left I my home?
Why did I cross the deep?
Oh! Why left I the land
Where my forefathers sleep?

I sigh for Sco-tia's shore,
And I gaze across the sea,
But I canna get a blink
O' my ain countrie.

The palm tree waveth high,
And fair the myrtle springs,
And to the Indian maid,
The bubbul sweetly sings.

But I dinna see the broom,
Wi' its tassels on the lea;
Nor hear the linties' song
O' my ain countrie.

Oh! here no Sabbath bells
Awake the Sabbath morn;
Nor song of reapers heard
Among the yellow corn,

For the tyrant's voice is here,
And the wail of slaverie,
But the sun of freedom shines
In my ain countrie

There's a hope for every woe,
And a balm for every pain,
But the first joys of our heart
Come never back again

There's a track upon the deep,
And a path across the sea,
But the weary ne'er return
To their ain countrie.

WHAT CAN A LITTLE CHAP DO

By John Oxenham.

What can a little chap do
For his country and for you?
What can a little chap do?

He can play a straight game all through;
That's one good thing he can do.

He can fight like a knight
For the truth and the right;
That's another good thing he can do.

He can shun all that's mean,
He can keep himself clean,
Both without and within;
That's a very fine taing he can do.

His soul he can brace
Against everything base,
And the trace will be seen
All his life in his face;
That's an excelent thing he can do.

He can look to the light
He can keep his thought white,
He can fight the great fight,
He can do with his might
What is good in God's sight;
Those are truly great things he can do.

Though his years be but few,
If he keeps himself true
He can march in the queue
Of the good and the great.
Who battled wih fate
And won through;
That's a wonderful thing he can do.

And in each litle thing
He can follow the King— z
Yes, in each smallest thing
He can follow the King—
He can follow the Christ the King.

BUSY BILLY

I used to know a grown-up boy,
We called him Busy Billy;
For helping others was his joy,
Though some folks thought it silly.

He never owned a thing so good
He would not freely share it;
And when a friend a burden had,
Why, Bill would help him bear it.

The gossips said he gave away
Much more than half his money;
They said he'd come to want some day,
He didn't—it was funny.

He seemed to prosper all the while.
His life was full of gladness;
His use for dollars and a smile
Was just to banish sadness.

And by and by he died in peace,
Well up into the eighties;
A plain stone marks his resting place,
I don't know what the date is.

But this I know, in heaven's banks
His treasure can't be counted.

TAKE CARE, LITTLE MAID

Do you know, little maid, when you open your mouth,
That away to the East, to the West, North and South,
On the wings of the wind, just like bees or like birds,
Fly the tone of your voice and the sound of your words?

Do you know, little maid, that your mouth is the door,
All the words you will say, all you have said before,
Are imprisoned within? Some are sweet, pleasant words,
Which will sing when they get out, like warbling birds.

There are others so cross that they no one can please,
When they get out, believe me, they sting like bees,
Closely watch them, dear maid; when cross words stir about;
Shut the door on them tightly, don't let them fly out.

COST OF LIVING

Take a man, his wife and three children, under fourteen: Experts have agreed that for such a family $6 a week must be spent for food, $2.60 for clothing, $2.50 for rent, 80 cents for fuel and light, and then $2 for insurance, health, furniture, recreation, education and so on—a total of $14 a week.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

FICTION

The word "novel" is a very comprehensive one. There are perhaps as many different kinds of novels as there are people. To condemn novels indiscriminately is an indication either of ignorance or prejudice, or both. Many persons condemn all novels who never read one in their lives. This is a good deal like condemning all men or women because we think there are many bad ones.

I had a dear old aunt, a really good sensible Christian woman, who had threatened to burn a copy of Rock Opening a Chestnut Burr, because her daughters doted on it. It was an old novel to her. But one night she began reading it through curiosity, and never quit reading till 1 o'clock. She was touched and thrilled by its beauties and its holy teaching. She found that the despised word "novel" had a different meaning when applied to a good novel.

When I was a youth I read the "10-cent" variety of "blood and thunder" stories and "sickly sentimental" sort. Naturally I contracted a rather poor opinion of novels. A pious friend loaned me a copy of Dickens', Old Curiosity Shop, and I had an introduction to good fiction.

I have since read all the Dickens' works, and thought he died before I was born, he has been more to me than any man, I think, that ever lived. His works have awakened in me feelings and given me a vision of life that otherwise I think I would have lost. I would advise any parent who wishes to develop the best in his or her child, to put into their library the works of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Hugo, Cooper, Hawthorne, Kingsley and all other novelists who write for a purpose, and that a worthy one.

Yes, our world would be better off if probably 90 per cent of its novels were burned in a pile. But I know what good fiction has been to me. It has given me high ideals, something even history doesn't always do. I feel bored when I hear people denounce novels indiscriminately and then see them read of unspeakable crimes in the daily papers. Some people advocate facts. I much prefer good fiction to a bad fact. Whatever produces a good effect will "do to tie to." No matter what may be said of it.

A good book is a good book, fact or fiction, and the greatest invention of all time is a good book. No doubt many of our millionaires today would give their wealth to be the author of Les Miserables. I would rather be the author of The Death of Little Nell or Paul Dombey than to record any important thought ugly, wicked and merciless fact. Those who either subsist on the shop of inferior fiction, or harbor a prejudice against all novels, should read something good.—Bookworm, Tenn.

RETROSPECT

I am a reader of The Blade and in answer to Martha Holden's request I will try to give a little history of my family and my experience in raising them. I have seven children, six boys and one girl. The oldest is 31 and the youngest is 18. Four of them are married and three are at home.

When I was raising my family I had to work very hard and thought then that I had lots of trouble, but now that they are grown and so many are in homes of their own I look back over the time and see where I might have had more pleasures if I could have seen farther in the future.

One thing I am thankful for is that my children were obedient, but I never practiced the habit of scolding or nagging. I think it best to be firm and when you once say a thing stick to it. Thus they grew up to understand that orders must be obeyed. I also taught them to help in the house and to wait upon themselves, as I think it just as easy for six boys to wait on one woman as for one woman to wait on six boys.

When my children were small I had so much on my mind I never thought I would have a fad or hobby, but my mind has changed about that and I am almost a fiend for souvenirs. I have some from many different states and countries and if any of the Peace Page readers see this I would be more than pleased if they would send me some and I will return something of equal value or return the cost of postage. I could not advise what to send as I have so many different kinds. It will be all right what ever it is.—Mrs. John McKean, Perry, Ill.

I might have had more pleasure if I could have seen further into the future" is the keynote of this letter that I wish to emphasize to our readers. It is most essential that each of us enjoys the blessing of today. Many women, tired with the cares of motherhood, and worried with housekeeping and other work, fail to enjoy the young life about them. They let work crowd out the happy hours of companionship. It is better to let some of the housekeeping go neglected, fewer pies baked, fewer garments ironed, and the time given to books and play in the home. Let us have more of these suggestive letters. Bring your problems and your sincere retrospect of life to this page. Let us help each other.—M. H.

THE CONTROL OF THE MIND

It is the mind that makes the person either good or bad. It is important to teach the young to cultivate that quality of mind which will make them the most useful to themselves and the world.

Everyone should realize the controlling influence that the mind has over the natural appetites and the passions. The mind must first consent before the act is performed, whether good or bad. It is generally thought that children must be kept ignorant regarding the association of the sexes until at least 15 years old, which is just as impossible as to keep them from breathing.

So parents, it is a choice of whether you will give them useful information or let them learn damaging habits from their associates. They are just as willing to become intimate with you along this line as with their fellows. So dear parents, it is for you to put aside your squeamishness and get busy if you have a regard for their moral and physical well-being.—J. A., Vineland, N. J.

BEING ATTRACTIVE

The greatest problem in raising my children has been to have them grow up pure. I have succeeded in sending out into the world two of the purest women that the earth has ever known. I have two boys with me yet, and so far their lives are as pure as those of the girls, and I believe that they will be for all time to come.

I believe in a high school education for everybody. No matter what our life is to be a high school education helps us to enjoy everything and besides this if people do not have it they are going to be behind the times. In a few years one who does not have a thorough education will not be welcomed in good society. Even a farmer or a drayman can get much more out of life if he has a high school education. I say "even a farmer" for the reason that some men and grandmothers say it is unnecessary for farmers to have much education. I say they should have all they can get.

Some people don't want anyone to have any more education than they have, and think every child should leave school at the same age they did. "There's no great good to be reached by tip toein' children up higher than ever their father was teached," is their sentiments. I feel the lack of a high school education and have been much handicapped on account of not having it.

I have not made my home very attractive for the reason that I have had little means to do so with. But I have made my life attractive to my children. I enter into their desires as much as I can; help them with their lessons and work all I can and they are interested in all my interests.—Mary Louise Pace.

There is the thought for us. "I have made my life attractive for my children." That is the greatest mother achievement in the world.—M. H.

Mrs. Belmont Invents Telephone Holder Device

New York, Feb. 9.—Mrs. August Belmont, the former Eleanor Robson, who gave up a stage career a few years ago to become the wife of the well-known banker, is being hailed as an inventer by her circle of friends. The report of Commissioner of Patents, Ewing, issued at Washington, announces the granting of letters of patent to Mrs. Belmont for a receiver holding attachment for telephones.

The device makes it possible for one to hear a conversation over the telephone with both hands free—doing away with the necessity of holding the receiver.

OUR Correspondents

Temperance Jack of Michigan tells the suffragettes not to worry, as he thinks every state will be dry long before all the women get a chance to vote. He believes that the keynote of the suffrage cause will have lost its charm.

H. G. M., Tennessee, says he loves the word "peace," for we are living in a time of war.

Mrs. Ed Sheppard of Medina, O., wishes to thank all the readers of the Peace Page who remembered her little cripple boy. He received 71 cards. Mrs. Sheppard would like to have the address of the woman who said that she was the aunt of Louis Randal, mayor of Medina. This woman lives at South Boardman, Mich.

According to I. F. F. of Toulon, Ill., the picture show in that town is the source of much pleasure and interest to all the people.

A Citizen of Antrim, O., wants to correct a statement made about Antrim by Mr. Traveler, and published on January 13. A Citizen thanks him for the compliments but says that it is a mistake to say that the Antrim people do not want a railroad. Instead they want a railroad and a paved wagon road or pike, the town having coal enough to pay the railroad for entering. At one time the community raised $50,000 for a railroad.

That there is no place better to live than on a farm is the belief of A Farmer's Daughter of West Virginia. She never lived in the city but doesn't think she would have liked if she had. She does not believe in spying on daughters as it causes others to have a poor opinion of the girls. She says that if a mother cannot trust her daughter she should not expect other people to do so.

Elmira S. Butcher of Irving, Iowa, is an old soldier's daughter. Her father is 83 years old and was in the army 15 months. She is 57 years old herself and intends to send a few songs in the future for the Peace Page readers. She posesses a song that she had when only 10 years old.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Rice and Apple Souffle.

Wash one-half of a cupful of rice, drop into a kettle of rapidly boiling water and boil for ten minutes; drain and place in a double boiler with one pint warm milk and cook for half an hour. In the meantime, pare and core six sour apples. Place in a baking dish, add half-pint water; cover and cook in a quick oven until tender but unbroken. Transfer to a serving dish. To the rice add four tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla and the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs. Put carefully round apples and set aside until very cold. Serve with custard.

English Muffins.

Sift together one quart flour, one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar and three teaspoonfuls baking powder. Mix into smooth batter with two and one-half cupfuls milk. Have a pancake griddle heated regularly all over; grease it and lay muffin rings on it. These should be heated and buttered as well as the griddle. Fill the rings about half full, draw the griddle back and let muffins rise to the top of rings. Then, with a deft movement of the cake turner turn each one, rings and all. They should be well browned by this time on the bottom, but not burned. Let them cook five minutes longer on the back of the stove. When they are all cooked pull each open in half, toast delicately, butter well and serve on a folded napkin, piled high and very hot.

Vegetable Soup.

Two pints milk, one cupful chopped onion, salt, pepper, cayenne, two cupfuls chopped potato, one-half cupful butter or pork fat, one cupful chopped celery, one cupful chopped turnip, one cupful chopped carrot. Parboil potatoes 15 minutes. Melt butter, add vegetables, cook 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add milk and cook in double boiler until vegetables are tender. Season, strain, garnish with parsley and serve hot.

Rice Imperial.

Scald one pint and a half of milk in a double boiler. Add one-half cupful well washed rice and a saltspoonful of salt and cook, stirring occasionally with a fork, till the milk is absorbed. In the meantime soap one-third of a package of granulated gelatine in one-third cupful cold water; when soft stand over hot water until dissolved. Dissolve in this one-half cupful powdered sugar, mix with the rice and set aside until cooled and beginning to thicken. Stir in gradually four tablespoonfuls of sherry and one teaspoonful vanilla; when quite thick add lightly one cupful thick sweet cream whipped to a solid froth. Turn into a wetted mold and set away until firm.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Good Books.

I am a Tennessee girl, 16 years of age. I live on a farm and certainly do enjoy that life. How many like music? I am a great lover of music. We have a piano and I am taking lessons.

What has become of Walter Dixon? I never see his letters any more. My favorite books are A Kentucky Colonel and Mill on the Floss. My hobbies are reading and music.—Beatricess Walker, Sweetwater, Tenn.

An Oregon Girl.

I live at the very foot of the coast range in Oregon, overlooking the Willamette valley. On clear days Mount Hood can be seen very plainly. Just north of our house is a canyon, the mouth of which is a favorite picnic ground in the summer time.

I am a great lover of music and books, especially Indian stories or stories of wild west, commonly called boys' books. I like riding, fishing, nature study and to roam in the woods alone. I do not believe in hunting as a sport, but for good only. On the whole, I believe I would enjoy pioneer life very much, and although I am laughed at a great deal, nothing has ever been able to change my opinion. I was 11 years old October 11. Have I a twin? I have no brothers or sisters. I would like very much to get letters from other boys and girls.—Claire Prickett, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Glad to hear from you and hope you will write again. It is not often that we find so much pioneer spirit in a girl.—M. H.

SHORT AND SWEET

Ruth Osborne, High Point, N. C., lives eight miles from the village, but goes there to visit her grandparents.

Harriett Shiverdecker, New Weston, O., will go to high school next year. Harriett thinks that we should have more Ohio boosters on this page. What do you think about it? Of course I think so.

R. Floyd, West Huntington, W. Va., wants a recipe for making straight hair curly.

Pinie Conger and Samantha Coulter, Frametown, W. Va., ask for cards. Gracie Justis, Lee, Ky., helps at home and in the store of her father. She spends six months of each year in school, and will enter high school soon.

Beulah B. Belcher, Sugar Grove, Ky., has a sister, 13. They enjoy reading good books, and also like to feed the chickens.

Bertha Keller, St. George, W. Va., has to stay home from school as her mother is dead, and she is the housekeeper for her father and 6-year-old brother. Bertha has for pets a cat, dog and chickens. Maybe she would enjoy a cheering word from some of our boys and girls.

Clara Bash, Butler, Ind., likes good books and owns a good many.

Addie Tunsford, Candler, N. C., is the housekeeper since the death of her mother two years ago. Addie goes to school too; so she has not much spare time.

Maude Peebles, Candler, N. C., will have a birthday on April 9. Maude's hobbies are sewing and reading. Just now she is reading Five Little Peppers.

Pruna Rollyson, Gassaway, W. Va., would enjoy cards.

Flossie Paxton, Janesville, Ill., helps her mother at home and her father at the sawmill.

Dorothy Bennett, Ramsey, W. Va., says that the women of their neighborhood do almost as much farm work as the men, and that they also pay taxes. Then, she asks, should they not vote?

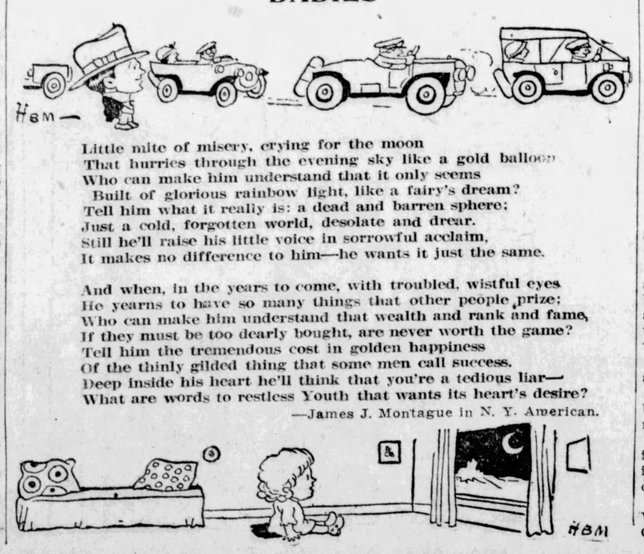
Lena Morrison, Summerville, Ga., asks for cards.

Essie Dalyrymple and Fay Campbell are neighborhood friends who live near Creston, W. Va.

Emma Foley, Bassett, Va., believes in suffrage, and sees no harm in dancing unless "some rascal gets into the crowd, and makes harm out of it."

Hazel Smathers, Nina Wilson, Ethel Wilson and Georgie Cook are girls of Canton, N. C. who like cards.

BABIES



Little mite of misery, crying for the moon
That hurries through the evening sky like a gold balloon
Who can make him understand that it only seems
Built of glorious rainbow light, like a fairy's dream?
Tell him what it really is: a dead and barren sphere;
Just a cold, forgotten world, desolate and drear.
Still he'll raise his little voice in sorrowful acclaim,
It makes no difference to him—he wants it just the same.

And when, in the years to come, with troubled, wistful eyes
He yearns to have so many things that other people prize;
Who can make him understand that wealth and rank and fame,
If they must be too dearly bought, are never worth the game?
Tell him the tremendous cost in golden happiness
Of the thinly gilded thing that some men call success.
Deep inside his heart he'll think that you're a tedious liar—
What are words to restless Youth that wants its heart's desire?

—James J. Montague in N. Y. American.

I OWE MY HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Washington Park, Ill. — "I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies." —Mrs. ROBT. STOPIEL, Moore Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

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Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

JOHN FOX, JR.

Please give a short sketch of the life of John Fox, Jr., in these columns. —R. F., Heltonville, Ind.

John William Fox, Jr., the author, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1863. He received his preparatory education at Transylvania University in Kentucky, and was awarded the A. B. degree by Harvard University in 1883.

He is the author of the following: A Mountain Europa, A Cumberland Vendetta, Hell-For-Sartain, The Kentuckians, Crittenden, Bluegrass and Rhododendron, The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, Following the Sun Flag, Knight of the Cumberland, and the Trail of the Lonesome Pine. Fox is a member of the National Institute Arts and Letters. His residence is in Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

ENFIELD RIFLE

Please give as good a description as you can of the Enfield rifle.—J. W. K., Ada, O.

Enfield is the name of a muzzle-loading rifle used in the British army before the introduction of the breech-loading system. The Union army of the United States used the Enfield rifle during the Civil War, when the Springfields could not be obtained. The Confederate army also was furnished with the Enfield rifle. In England, large numbers of these Enfield rifles were converted into breech-loaders, on the Snider principle, and were known as the Snider-Enfield, or simply Snider.

A LINCOLN LETTER

Please publish the letter Abraham Lincoln wrote to the Massachusetts widow who lost five sons in the Civil war.—A. E. W., Gold, Pa.

In November, 1864, Lincoln wrote to Mrs. Bixby, of Boston, Mass., the following letter:

"Dear Madan—I have been shown in the files of the war department, a statement to the adjutant general of Massachusetts, that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and the lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom. Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,

"Abraham Lincoln."

CHARCOAL BURNING

Will you kindly explain in these columns how wood chacoal is burned? —C. W. T., Moundsville, W. Va.

Wood charcoal consists of wood burned with but little access of air. Billets of wood are built into a heap which is covered with earth or sand. Openings are left near the bottom of the pile in order to fire the heap, and the gases escaped at small openings above. To fine charcoal like that of willow, used in the manufacture of gunpowder, the wood is burned in iron cylinders or retorts, in which a process of destructive distillation removes the volatile hydrocarbons, pyroligeous acid, etc.

GUNPOWDER INVENTOR

I would like to know who invented gunpowder if you can tell me in this department.—D. E. M., Wray, Colo.

There is not sufficient evidence to fasten the invention of gunpowder upon one man for it has developed. The invention of gunpowder was impossible until the properties of nearly pure saltpetre had become known. The honor has been associated with two names in particular, Berthold Schwartz, a German monk, and Friar Roger Bacon. An authority claimed that Schwartz was generally considered the inventor of gunpowder though in England Bacon's claim was upheld. Most writers agree that Schwartz invented the first firearms, and as nothing was known of an inventor of gunpowder, it was perhaps considered justifiable to give Schwartz the credit.

There is some doubt as to when Schwartz lived. The year 1354 is sometimes mentioned as the date of his invention of the powder, but he must have lived long before that year to be the inventor of gunpowder and guns when you take into consideration the fact that England manufactured gunpowder and cannon in 1344, that there were guns in France in 1338, in Florence in 1326 and that an Oxford manuscript in 1325 gives an illustration of a gun. In Germany there were powder works in Augsburg in 1340, at Spandau in 1344 and at Liegnitz in 1348.

WILL-O'-THE-WISP

Please give an explanation of the Jack-a-Lantern or Will-o'-of-the-Wisp. —J. S., Crestline, Kan.

The Will-o'-the-Wisp or ingis fatuus is an atmospheric light or a luminous appearance sometimes seen in swamp lands, in churchyards and over waters. The light usually appears shortly after sunset, and is most common in parts of Germany, Italy, England and Scotland. Its apearance is like that of a flame. When observed closely the color is bluish, reddish, greenish or yellowish, merging into purple, but never a clear white. Sometimes the flame appears fixed in position, shining steadily close to the ground or a few feet above it. It also appears in rapid motion, sometimes rising high in the air, and again separating into smaller flames which are seen advancing and teiring.

Some supposed appearances of this light are probably due to luminous insects or to the phosphorescence of decaying vegetable matter. Both fixed and moving ignis fatui have been proved to exist. The common theory that this light is the flame of burning marsh gas is untenable as this gas cannot ignite spontaneously. The early supposition of a phosphorescent vapor is more reasonable, although excepting that of free phosphorus, which could not occur in nature, no such vapor is known to exist.

NEBULA OF ORION

I would like to have an explanation in this department of the nebula of Orion.—C. R. H., Ouray, Colo.

Nebula is the name given in astronomy to certain luminous cloudy patches in the sky. They retain the same relative positions as the stars, thus distinguishing them from comets that appear to wander across the stars. A neubla is composed of little stars, the rays of light blending together so as to produce a confused luminous appearance.

One of the most remarkable nebulae is that which is situated in the sword-handle of Orion and about the multiple star Orionis. It is visible faintly to the naked eye. Huygens is given credit for first noticing it in 1656. Nebulous streamers are now connected with bright nucleus wind through the whole constellation of Orion. All the brighter stars of this constellation except Betelgeuse appear to be related to one another by their similarity both of spectra and of proper motion. It seems probable that they are actually situated in the nebula and in some way connected with it. The nebula of Orion is irregular, the boundaries being ill defined. The form suggests the appearance of curdled liquid or wreaths of smoke.

EUGENE WALTER

Please give short sketches of David Belasco, Eugene Walter and George M. Cohan.—A. J. R., Richardsville, Pa.

It is against the rules of this department to answer more than one question on different subjects asked at the same time by one person. Sketches of Belasco and Cohan have been published recently in this paper.

Eugene Walter the playwright, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, on November 27, 1874. After receiving an education in the public school he married Charlotte Walker of Galveston, Texas, on December 1, 1908. He was political and general news reporter on the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland Press, Detroit News, New York Sun, Globe, Cincinnati Post and the Seattle Star at various times. Walter also has been business manager of theatrical amusement enterprises, ranging from minstrels and circuses to symphony orchestras and grand opera companies. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. Walter is the author of The Real Issue, The Wolf, Paid in Full and produced Sergeant James, The Flag Station, The Easiest Way, Boots and Saddles, Just a Wife, The Assassin, Fine Feathers, The Trail of the Lonesome Pine and A Plain Woman.

MEXICAN PEOPLE

Will you kindly give a description of the inhabitants of Mexico?—M. N., Crestline, Kan.

According to the 1900 census, 19 per cent of the Mexican population were classed as whites, 38 per cent as Indian and 43 per cent as mixed bloods. There are also foreign residents, including Chinese, Filipinos and Japanese. All race distinctions are abolished by the constitution of 1824, and the people are nominally free and equal. For many years, however, the Indians remained in subjection and took no part in the political activities. Since 1866 they have taken greater interest in their affairs and have succeeded in making their influence felt. The Indian population is decreasing in number while the mixed bloods are increasing. The cause of the decreasing Indian population are neglect of their children, unsanitary habits and surroundings, tribal intermarriage and peonage. Some observers declare that the Indians are not decreasing except where local conditions are exceptionally unfavorable.

The darger part of the population is found in the southern half of the republic, owing to the arid conditions prevailing in the north. The unhealthfulness of the coastal plains prevents them being thickly inhabited, although Vera Cruz and some other states return a large population. The white race is of Spanish descent and has the characteristics of other Spanish-American creoles. The Indian element is made up of several distinct races.

The half-breed element is an important part of the Mexican population. This class, once known chiefly for indolence and criminal instincts, has been transformed by education, industrial occupation, commercial training and political responsibility. This class furnishes the small traders in the towns, overseers on the plantations and public works, petty officials and to some extent the teachers and professional men of the provincial towns.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

I would like a brief biography of Booker T. Washington published in these columns.—R. H., Hawthorn, Pa.

Booker Tallaferro Washington, the American negro educator, was born near Hale's Ford, Franklin county, Va., about 1858, and died in December, 1915. After the civil war he went to Malden, W. Va., where he worked, first in a salt furnace and afterward in a coal mine. He obtained some education at the night school there. He entered the Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute in 1872, studying there three years. He then taught school for two years at Malden, afterward entering the Wayland seminary at Washington, D. C., for further study.

In 1879 he was made an instructor at Hampton. He had charge of the work of the Indian pupils, then being experimentally introduced into the institution, and established the night school as a regular and successful feature of the institute. The citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., applied to Gen. S. C. Armstrong of Hampton to start at that place an institution on the plan of Hampton.

In 1881 Washington was selected by Armstrong for the purpose of starting the institution. The state legislature had granted an appropriation for the annual payment of the teachers' salaries, but the school existed in name only, being without land, building or credit. Washington, with himself as the only instructor, opened the school with an enrollment of 30 in an old church and shanty. Later he purchased a plantation about a mile from Tuskegee and removed the school thither to its present site.

Washington became well known as a public speaker. He organized the National Negro Business League at Boston in 1900. Among his writings are The Future of the American Negro and Up From Slavery.

JACK LONDON

I would appreciate it if you would give a short sketch of the life of Jack London.—W. T. S., Aleppo, Pa.

Jack London was born in San Francisco on January 12, 1876. His father was trooper, scout and frontiersman. He lived on California ranches until he was 10 years of age, when his parents removed to Oakland. There was a free library in this town, and young London improved his time by reading.

After his graduation from the grammar school when 14 years old, he went to the coast, where he worked on the water around and about the bay. Three years later he shipped before the mast as an able seaman, going to Japan and spending some time in seal hunting on the Russian side of the Bering sea. London stopped his hunting and cruising about the time he became 18 in order to attend high school in Oakland. He entered the University of California, but only remained during part of his freshman course, owing to lack of funds. This was in 1897, about the time of the rush for gold to the Klondike. He joined the rush and was one of the few who made the journey that season, the majority waiting until spring. After a year spent in that part of the world, he, with two companions, embarked in an open boat for Bering sea in order to arrive home sooner than the delayed home-bound vessels could take them.

London had always wished to become a writer since he was a boy. He gratified this wish when he was older. The Call of the Wild, Children of the Forest and The Sea Wolf are a few of his books.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. B. C., Newton, N. C.—It would be impossible to publish in these columns a list of the names of all the automobiles manufactured.

A. M. G., Cedarville, Ohio.—It would take too much space to answer your question, and besides the information has been published in the news columns of this paper at various times.

W. H. C., Cameron, W. Va.—You will have to see a lawyer for the answer to your question as we are not familiar with the laws of the different states.

G. D., Kitchey, Ill.—Jupiter is the largest planet of the solar system.

J. W. C., Kessler's Cross Lanes, W. Va.—It is against the rules to ask more than one question at a time on different subjects.

J. N. K., Kressler's Cross Lanes, W. Va.—Write to the bureau of pensions at Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

J. H., Marengo, Ind.—There is no such thing as a national holiday. Each state designates the holidays to be celebrated in its territory and they are known as legal holidays.

E. D. W., Dow, Ill.—The Oregon is still listed as a battleship in the United States navy. Its keel was laid in 1891.

C. T. C., Colebrook, N. H.—The address of Andrew Carnegie is 2 East 91st street, New York City.

F. B. W., Mt. Vernon, Ill.—We cannot give a synopsis of any novel in these columns.

C. W. T., Hurricane, W. Va.—The Friedman cure for tuberculosis did not materialize when tried out in this country.

J. F. M., St. Paul, Va.—According to the latest authorized statistics the wealth per capita of the citizens of the United States amounted to $1,965 in 1912.

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Cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 1306E, General P. O. Block, East Hampton, Conn. You will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle (82 doses), without charge and without incurring any obligations. One bottle only to a family or address.

GERMANS ATTACK ON ENTIRE FRONT

Offensive Movement Is Increasing in Violence, Paris Reports Admit.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The German offensive in the west is increasing in violence and is gradually extending over the greater part of the front.

The most severe fighting is in Artois, to the north of Arras, and in Champagne, although the allies' positions in Flanders, south of the Somme, in the Woevre district, and in the Vosges mountains have been subjected to severe bombardment.

Just Feelers, Is Claim.

French military experts declare that, despite the numerous and vigorous German attacks, there is no ground for alarm. It is generally believed that the assaults at most of the points on the front are "feelers" to find a weak spot for a concentrated onslaught.

"It is quite possible," one writer on military affairs says, "that the Germans may achieve important successes, occupying advanced trenches of the allies, but confidence is felt that, in the event the Germans attempted a decisive engagement at any point, they would be hurled back with such severe losses that they would never recover from them."

In the Balkans.

In the Balkans the entente forces are reported extending their positions around Salonika, concentrating troops as far forward as the Bulgarian frontier. In Albania the situation continues mixed. Bulgarian troops are said to have advanced in the south as far as Fierl, 16 miles from Avolna while an Austrian column recently was reported at Tirana, about 20 miles west of Durazzo.

The Italians have been in force at Avolna and seem to have also a considerable body of troops opposing the Austrians in the Durazzo section.

In Mesopotamia.

Reports from Athens credit the Turkish government with the intention to strongly reenforce its armies in Mesopotamia, where the British on the Tigris are struggling to push their way to Kut-el-Amara and the relief of their beleaguered little army there. Turks in formidable numbers, it is said, are being sent to the Mesopotamian war theatre, some from the Dardanelles and some from Thrace.

Recent Turkish official accounts have indicated no important change in the situation near Kut, but the latest one contained a report that "insurgents," probably irregular Arabs, were active along the British lines of communication.

Russian Operations.

Military observers in Petrograd and elsewhere have pointed out that there were possibilities of the Russian operations in the Caucasus and in Persia being linked up eventually with those of the Brtiish along the Tigris. Whether this possibility or other reasons have caused the increase in Turkish attention to the Mesopotamian field has not developed.

It is unofficially stated that the next British vote of credit, soon to be introduced in parliament, will be for 250,000,000 pounds, making the total war credits 1,912,000,000 pounds.

CHARLES SCHWAB TO GET PENNSYLVANIA STEEL CO.

Purchase of the Plant for $48,000,000 Arranged.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—While no papers have been signed it is reported on good authority that the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Co. to Charles M. Schwab for $48,000,000 virtually has been arranged, subject to the approval of the boards of directors of the Pennsylvania and Reading companies.

The terms are $90 a share for preferred stock and $40 a share for common, payment to be made in 20-year 5 per cent collateral trust bonds.

In Los Angeles every hotel, apartment building and private house must have a tag on it bearing the name of the owner.

WILSON OUT FOR A RENOMINATION

In Letter to Ohio Secretary of State He Permits Use of Name.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Wilson today formally gave his consent that his name be used as a candidate for renomination.

In a letter to the secretary of state of Ohio the President stated that he was unwilling to enter a contest for the nomination but was ready to permit the use of his name in the coming primary in order that the Democrats of Ohio might make known their preference.

The letter the President inclosed was as follows:

"While I am entirely unwilling to enter into any contest for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party, I am willing to permit the use of my name that the Democrats in Ohio may make known their preference in regard to that nomination.

"In order, therefore, to satisfy the technical requirements of the statues of the state of Ohio, I hereby consent to the use of my name as a candidate for the presidency by any candidate who seeks to be elected a delegate to the national Democratic convention which is to assemble in June next."

This is the first time the President has consented to have his name used formally in the nomination. His name has been placed on primary ballots in several states, however, through the activities of friends.

The President takes the position that the voters will have to determine whether he will make the race for the presidency in 1916 as the Democratic candidate. In a letter written to A. Mitchell Palmer, then a representative from Pennsylvania, before his inauguration, Mr. Wilson made it plain that he would only be a candidate again if the Democratic voters desired it.

Political advisers and friends of the President have taken for granted for months that he would be the nominee of his party and have made their plans accordingly. The National Democratic Committee has prepared all the campaign material with the idea that he would be the party candidate.

The formal announcement today is expected by Democratic leaders to clarify the political situation throughout the country. Supporters of the President, they said today, now would be able to work for him openly.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

MONDAY, Feb. 7.—Senate—California oil men resumed appeal for relief before public lands committee. Judiciary committee considered prohibition amendment to the constitution.

House—Naval and military committees continued hearings on national defense. Adopted resolution making immediately available $500,000 for the Mare Island navy yard, and $100,000 for the New York navy yard for battleship construction equipment. Passed bill to increase the number of midshipmen at the naval academy. Passed bill to provide for coinage of 100,000 McKinley souvenir dollars. Passed resolution authorizing use of 1,000 army tents and cots at the Birmingham encampment of the United Confederate Veterans in May. Democrats in caucus ratified selection of Democratic members of the new flood control committee.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.—Senate—Senate naval committee ordered favorable report on bill providing $11,000,000 for a government armor plate plant. Bills appropriating $600,000 for improving Mare Island and New York navy yards and increasing naval academy were recommended for passage. Public lands committee continued hearing on all land leasing bill. Considered Nicaraguan treaty in executive session.

House—Military and naval affairs committee continued hearings on the national defense. Passed Indian appropriation bill, carrying $10,175,000. Chairman Moon, of the postoffice committee, in his opening statement on the postoffice bill, charged that the railroads were maintaining a lobby to obtain increased rates for carrying mail.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.—Senate—Clifford Thorne of Iowa attacked attitude of Louis D. Brandeis in the 5 per cent railroad rate case before judiciary subcommittee considering Brandeis nomination to the supreme court. Foreign relations committee recommended ratification of Haitien treaty. Secretary Daniels, before public lands committee, opposed opening western oil lands to public. Passed bills to make $600,000 immediately available for improvement at Mare Island and New York navy yards and to increase number of midshipmen at Annapolis. Adopted Senator Lodge's resolution asking President to set aside day for contributions for Armenian relief.

House—Witnesses in impeachment proceedings against United States Attorney Marshall of New York heard in executive session by judiciary subcommittee. Passed Sherwood bill to give medal of honor soldiers special pension of $10 a month. Considered Spanish war volunteers' widow pension bill. Speaker Clark introduced bill to increase number of cadets at West Point.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.—Senate—Met in executive session at noon to consider Nicaraguan treaty. Subcommittee continued hearings on nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for supreme court. Voted down proposal to consider Nicaraguan treaty in open session.

House—Adopted resolution authorizing war department to loan army tents, rations and other supplies to sufferers in the flood area. Banking and currency committee completed revised bill to establish a farm land mortgage bank system.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.—Senate—Subcommittee investigating nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to supreme bench decided to subpoena Charles S Mellen. Opponents of Nicaraguan treaty virtually conceded victory to administration advocates of ratification.

House—Military committee concluded hearings on army increase bills. Hearings on administration ship purchase bill continued before merchant marine committee.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.—Senate—Lands committee continued oil lands hearing.

House—Speeches on Lincoln's life made and Lincoln's Gettysburg address read. Rear Admiral Benson told harbors committee improvement of New York harbor channels leading to navy yard is imperative. Majority Leader Kitchin deferred one week introduction of the resolution to repeal free sugar section of the tariff law.

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As soon as you get them I want you to put the first pair on your eyes—the reading and sewing spectacles—sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible, thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

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in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the dusk, you'll easily be able to distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on, and this even if your eyes are so very weak that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

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Please mail me, all charges prepaid, a complete family set of three pairs of reading, shooting and protection spectacles on 10 days' free trial, and if I find that I can read, sew, hunt and look away off in the distance with them just as well as I ever did in my life, then and then only will I pay you $1.00 for the whole family set of 3 pairs. It is, however, positively and distinctly understood that if, after 10 days' free trial I don't like them for any reason whatsoever (and I am to be the sole judge), I will return them to you and will not owe you one single, solitary cent, as you have agreed to let me try them fully 10 days without one cent of pay, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that promise.

How old are you?.....How many years have you used spectacles?.....

If you want any of these three pairs of spectacles to fit any other members of your family, give their ages on this line.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

R. R. No.....Box No.....State.....

MUTT AND JEFF YOU CAN'T NICK IVORY, NO, INDEED, YOU CAN'T

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OH, DEAR! JEFF HAS BEEN WOUNDED. POOR LITTLE FELLOW, PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED. I MUST GET TO HIM AT ONCE AND LEARN THE WORST.
LIST OF WOUNDED
MY DEAR LITTLE PAL WHO I'VE KNOWN LIKE A BROTHER FOR YEARS, MY LIFE LONG COMPANION HOVERS AT DEATHS DOOR. GEDDAP, NAPOLEON, GO LIKE YOU NEVER WENT BEFORE, I MUST GET TO THE HOSPITAL BEFORE HE "CASHES IN"
DOC, AS MAN TO MAN, TELL ME THE TRUTH! WHERE WAS HE SHOT?
IN THE HEAD!
THANK GOODNESS! I THOUGHT PERHAPS HE WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED
COPYRIGHT 1915 BY H.C. FISHER. 151

Without An Operation

Wonderful Healing of Rupture

How a New Jersey Man Got Rid of a Severe, Obstinate, Right Inguinal Hernia Without the Slightest Trouble.

Below is a picture of Eugene M. Pullen, a well-known carpenter of Manasquan, New Jersey. If you could see him at his work, particularly when he handles heavy timber, jumps and climbs around like a youth, you would scarcely imagine that he had formerly been afflicted with a rupture.

Ruptured in Right Side.

At an early age, Eugene Pullen was an express driver. He handled railroad baggage. One day after delivering a heavy trunk on an upper floor he felt a pain in the right groin. The suffering increased and it was not long before the young man noticed the swelling.

The doctor told young Pullen that he was ruptured and that he must either wear a truss throughout life or submit to a drastic operation. All surgeons know that hernia operations with anaesthetics, etc., are dangerous; they may end fatally. Moreover, it is a well established fact that many rupture operations are not successful; the bowel soon breaks through the sewed-up opening and protrudes worse than ever.

Afraid of Operation.

Like most others, Mr. Pullen declined to take the risks of an operation, the expense and loss of time had to be considered, too. Hoping he might get a little better encouragement, he went to another physician, who, to his sorrow, gave him even less hope. It was pointed out to the young man that unless the rupture were perfectly held all the time or the surgeon's knife successfully used, he might expect an increase or doubling in the injury with further complications, or the dreaded strangulated hernia which kills so many ruptured people.

Victim of Trusses.

The victim bought a truss, a hard, spring-like affair, the best he could get. It tortured him. He tried another—still no relief. He was compelled to give up his express business. The hard tasks of ordinary men were forbidden him. He became an insurance agent, in which position he did not need to do bodily work.

For six years Mr. Pullen dragged around, using various trusses, hard, elastic, etc., with never any contentment. One day his mother told him something she had just found out. It was a sample and easy thing for him to do. He lost no time.

Discarded His Truss.

Relief came at once; he almost forgot that he had any rupture. Afterward came a cure—a complete healing—and, although years have passed and Mr. Pullen is an energetic carpenter, working on buildings, climbing over roofs, lifting lumber and such like, he is absolutely free from the old hernia. He knows he is completely, lastingly cured. There was no operation, no lost time, on trouble—comfort and contentment from the very outset. He is a strong, cheerful-minded man.

Valuable Information Free.

The valuable information which Mrs. Pullen read in a newspaper many years ago and gave to her son, together with further important facts, will be sent free to any reader of this who writes to Eugene M. Pullen, 899B, Marcellus avenue, Manasquan, N. J., enclosing a stamp for reply. Mention the kind of rupture you have, whether on right or left side and what you have already done in your effort to cure it. A legion of cases of all kinds of rupture in men and women, including inguinal (groin), femoral, navel, scrotal, etc., have been reported completely healed. Age seems to make no difference.

HEART DISEASE, $2.50 TRIAL Free. Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will send a new and remarkable Special Personal Treatment Free to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Tropy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many so-called "incurable," cured after 3 to 15 doctors failed. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address, DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. H, Elkhart, Indiana. 608 to 618 Main Street.

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Spanish pencil makers have ordered thirty tons of cedar from the United States.

THE CANNIBALS OF THE NORTH

How Good Father Duncan Civilized Them After They Tried to Kill Him.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter)

ANNETTE ISLAND, Alaska.

I have come to Annette Island to visit Metlakahtla. This is the seat of the Indian colony brought here from British Columbia by Father Duncan, now almost 30 years ago. Everyone has heard of Father Duncan's wonderful work with the Indians. He is now 84 years of age and is still strong and full of vigor. He is sometimes called the apostle of Alaska, and his work with these Indians gives him a right to the title. Mr. Duncan began life as a commercial traveler in England, and at 21 he was well on his way toward a salary of $5,000 a year. He was naturally religious, and he decided to give up his work and become a missionary. He went to college expecting to be sent out to India, but instead he was ordered to go to the western coast of British Columbia to work with a tribe of Indians, known as the Tsimpsean.

These Tsimpsean Indians were then among the most barbarous of any on the North American continent. They believed in witch doctors and were given over to cannibalism. They were hunters and fishers and clothed themselves in the skins of bears and and wolves. They had weird dances, during which they wore the skulls of bears on their heads. They had medicine men who wore masks and who tried to frighten off disease with hideous noises. If the demon of disease did not leave, the witch doctors would hack away the sore places on the body of the patient with their knives, or suck or burn away the ailing flesh. They pointed out children and others as possessed of evil spirits and as being witches, and in such cases the tribe felt they must kill those so afflicted.

The Indians had also curious customs regarding the treatment of their women. Young girls approaching womanhood were confined far away in isolated cabins, and when brought back were supposed to have dropped down from the moon and to be ready for marriage. On such occasions there was great feasting, and the youths of the tribes were initiated into dog eating, cannibalism and devil dancing. The Indians believed in spirits, and they had certain theories as to the transmigration of souls. On the whole, they were on a very low scale of civilization.

When Father Duncan arrived in Victoria on his way to this work he was told that if he went on to the Indians he would surely be killed. The man who gave him the warning was the head of the Hudson's Bay Company, who, when Duncan still insisted, said: "Well, my good man, if you are to be killed and eaten I suppose you are the one most interested, and we shall have to let you do as you wish."

With this permission, Father Duncan was allowed to go to Fort Simpson, not far from Prince Rupert, and he there began work. The story of how he narrowly escaped being murdered and how he gradually worked his way into the confidence of the savages I shall tell later as he gave it to me during my stay.

It is enough here to say that he converted eight or nine of these tribes to the Christian religion and made them about the most law-abiding and civilized people of the Indian race. They had their own council and they governed themselves. They had their own boats and they established a canning factory and put up salmon for shipment. They learned to make ropes and brushes, to weave and to spin. Mr. Duncan went to England and brought back musical instruments and they established a brass band. They had a school house and a church with an organ, which they were able to play. They had their market house, their shops, their carpenters, tinners, coopers and other mechanics. They kept the Sabbath and led moral lives. What has taken ages to accomplish with other people these Indians, under Father Duncan, accomplished in less than 30 years.

It was at this time that the Church of England began to meddle with Father Duncan's experiments, sending over a bishop to rule over him and the Indians. Father Duncan found that his work was being undone, and he then asked the United States to allow his Indians to settle on our territory. That was in 1887. The matter was much agitated in the United States. Father Duncan was supported by Henry Ward Beecher, Phillips Brooks and others, and through their efforts a territory was allotted to him and his Indians on the northwestern side of this island. They came in August and the first thing they did was to erect a flagpole and hoist the Stars and Stripes. They next had speeches by the Hon. H. R. Dawson, the United States commissioner of education, and by Father Duncan, and later on divine service consisting of song and praise in the Tsimpsean language.

The next day a saw mill was unloaded, and the people began at once to clear the forests and erect the buildings for their new homes. They built a cannery and year by year added to their structures until they had a town hall, a great church, a schoolhouse, a store, a public library and the other buildings necessary to an intelligent Christian and civilized community. They put up comfortable homes with gardens of vegetables and flowers, and, in short, established the most advanced native community in the western part of the North American continent.

The settlement was called the New Metlakahtla and since then the Indians have been known as the Metlakahtlans. In 1891 Annette island was set aside by congress as a reservation for them and it was provided that it should be used by them in common under such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by the secretary of the interior.

I wish I could show you Annette island. It is one of the most beautiful parts of southern Alaska. It is 15 miles long and 10 miles wide and is formed by a long mountain on the backbone of which are a number of beautiful lakes. The mountain is wooded and it assumes a purple tinge under the cloudy sky. About Port Chester the land slopes gently down to the sea. Here the trees have been cut away and a few hundred acres have been cleared and divided up into town lots for the buildings. At the left as you come into the harbor you see a silvery cascade tumbling down the slope of the mountain. It comes from Lake Chester, a short distance inland and at an elevation of 850 feet above the sea.

The most conspicuous building in the town is a great white frame structure with two towers. This is the Westminster Abbey of Metlakahtla. It is Father Duncan's church and was built by the Indians at a cost of $12,000. It is the largest church in Alaska, and will comfortably seat 500 people.

On the left of the church is the government school recently erected by the United States, and still farther away is Father Duncan's guest house, his office, his school and the great store which he built to supply the needs of the people.

Right at the dock is a salmon cannery which has at times been a very profitable undertaking, giving work to all the people and bringing in a great deal to the colony. Its capacity is about a million cans of salmon per annum, and connected with it is a box-making establishment where are made the 20,000 cases or boxes used for shipping the fish. At times as many as 10,000 salmon have been handled in a single day, and altogether a great many million cans have been shipped to the markets.

One of the striking buildings of the new Metlakahtla is the library and jail. This is painted in the colors of the American flag.

The first story is bright red; it is the jail. The second story is snow white; it is the library. The cupola on the top is bright blue.

Close to the beach and running back from it toward these public buildings are the homes of the people. They are several hundred in number, and they were all built by the Indians and with money which they have earned in connection with Father Duncan. The houses are cottages of one and two stories. They have glass windows, porches and comfortable surroundings. Each has a lot about 80 feet front and 90 feet deep, and each faces upon one of the wide boardwalks that form the highways and streets of the settlement. Each house has its garden. Some have patches of potatoes, others have flowers of various colors. Wherever there is an uncultivated spot salmonberry and elderberry bushes and fire weed have grown to the height of your waist. The whole country about is clad in perennial green.

Landing, I walked from the wharf over the long boardwalk to the offices of Father Duncan. He has one building which is his combined study and home. It is one of the plainest of the wohle settlement, and is small in comparison with the 12-room guest house nearby, which he has put up for those who come to see him and his flock. I knocked on the door, and a moment later Father Duncan stood before me.

I had expected to meet a giant with a figure and face that might have recalled Abraham or Moses. Instead I saw a short, stocky, roughly clad little old man. Father Duncan is of less than medium height, and he weighs not more than 150 pounds. He has a large head, a bit bald at the crown, but beyond that thatched with silvery white hair. His face is as rosy as that of a baby when exposed to the winds of the winter, and his eyes are as blue as the skies that cover his island. He has a heavy white beard, and his face is a benediction. His eyes radiate kindliness, and I was impressed with his sincerity and honesty. As I looked at him I could not realize that he was 84 years of age, and when he spoke his voice was like that of a man in his prime.

Our first talk was about the Indians as he found them when he came to British Columbia. The old man's eyes flashed as he told of his fights with the officers of the Hudson Bay Co., and they grew sad as he spoke of the savages. I asked him whether the Indians were really cannibals when he found them, and whether he had actually seen them eating each other. He replied that he had seen a woman killed, and had seen the savages eating a boy who had died on the beach. That was almost 60 years ago. He tells me that many of the tribes along the coast of British Columbia at that time were cannibals, and that there were other cannibals north and south of the Tsimpseans among whom he worked. Some of the tribes were more addicted to the eating of human flesh than others. Cannibalism was a part of their religion, and was conducted with the rites of their medicine men.

Upon my asking him as to the people he had seen eaten, he first cited the case of the woman he referred to above. He said:

"I had heard of the cannibalism, and one day an officer of the fort ran into my house and told me the Indians were about to kill one of their women. He warned me to keep in and said that I would surely be killed if I attempted to interfere. A moment later another man rushed in and said that the woman had already been killed. We went out to the beach where the crowd of Indians was. They were divided into two bands, each led by a brave who was stark naked. All were howling horribly. They had killed a woman and cut her in half and each of the nude Indian leaders was carrying his half of the woman in his teeth. As they came up the bands separated and each gathered around its leader. They were so crowded together that I could not see. They sat down in two great bunches on the sand. When they got up not a vestige of the woman was to be seen. What became of the flesh I do not know, but I was told it was eaten, and that all had engaged in the feast."

"Do you mean to say that they ate the flesh without cooking it?"

"Yes, they must have eaten it raw, for, as I say, the woman disappeared. They may have buried the bones in the sand. I doubt, however, whether the flesh agreed with them, for the officers of the Hudson Bay Company fort nearby told me that it was the custom of the Indians after every such cannibal feast to come into the post the day following and buy large quantities of epsom sales."

"You spoke of seeing a boy killed, Father Duncan?"

"No, I did not see him killed. The boy died of consumption. His body was laid out upon the beach and it was there eaten by the people."

At another point in the conversation I asked Dr. Duncan about some of the attempts made to kill him. He described them most graphically, and as he talked I could see that he was again living over the past. He rose to his feet and acted the story, his eyes flashing and his arms waving gestures. He told me how one of the chiefs tried to close his school, being incited, as Father Duncan thought, by the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, who wanted to get rid of him. In one such case a chief demanded that Father Duncan close the school because his beautiful daughter was just about to drop down from the moon to be married. The chief said that she had gone away and would come back in great state. She would drop from the moon into the sea and would rise out of the water with a bearskin over her shoulders and thus appear to the people. At this time there would be many ceremonies that would prevent the school being held.

Said Father Duncan: "I refused to stop the school. The Indians threatened to kill me, but I kept the school open. Then they begged me to give up the school just one week prior to the young lady's drop from the moon. I told them that she might fall, but that the school would go on. They then wanted me to stop for a day, but I refused and would make no compromise with their superstition. On the day before the event was to occur two men came to kill me. They had knives and they were about to jump upon me when they saw my teacher, an Indian who had taught me the language, standing behind me. The teacher had a pistol under his blanket, and this bulged out in such a way that the Indians knew it and realized that they would be shot if they stabbed me. You see, the Indian never works in the open. If he shoots it is usually through a blanket concealing his gun. Well, to make a long story short, they gave up their design and afterward one of them came back and tried to prove to me that he was a good man."

I close my letter with the Lord's prayer in Tsimpsean:

"Wee-Nahgwah-dum koo tsim lachahgah, Nclootiksh ah Noo-wahnt. Shahaksheah ntsabbany. Shah-koad-kan tum wahl ab halletsohamee, Ne-wah ltksh tsim lachah-gah. Kinnam klahgam ah chah quah ahm shkabboo wenayah. Kamkoadan ah naht-ahtackamee. newahl-dah de willah ham hoadamum ah haht-ach-ah-deah gam. Killohmdzah tahtaink umt shplet t'in shpahlt koadumt; addah mah all tillahmantkum ah haht-achahdat; Ahwill n'tsabbaniat, addah nahkat kettandat, tilth n'cloadant, addah tum clah-willah wahl Amen."

RUSS POSITIONS NORTH OF PINSK ARE STORMED

Berlin, Feb. 14.—The Germans, according to an official statement issued last night, have stormed the last two Russian positions on the west bank of the Schara, east of Baranovitchi, which is a railroad junction point seventy-five miles north of Pinsk.

Canada has a vast reserve of sugar in the sap of the sugar maple.

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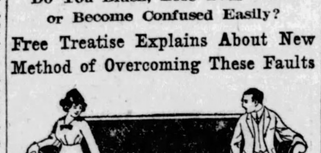
World's noted medical scientists—Doctors Danellus, Sommerfield, Wolff, Noel, Essers—declare SANOSIN the most effective treatment for Pulmonary ailments yet discovered. Felix Wolff, Court Physician, Director of the Sanitarium for Consumptives in Reiboldsgrun, Germany, says he has discarded all other remedies. SANOSIN has been officially recommended to the Berlin Medical Association. Dr. C. W. A. Essers Amsterdam, Holland, declares it a "Moral obligation to make SANOSIN known to the whole human race." American sufferers, rich or poor, can use this remarkable home treatment that has met with such phenomenal success in Europe. SANOSIN does its work by absorption of Germs—not an injection. Produces calm, restful sleep without Morphium or similar deadening drugs. Brings almost immediate relief from coughing, blood spitting and night sweats. SANOSIN is proving a blessing to all suffering from Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhs, Whooping Cough, etc. Send for FREE BOOKLET (with testimonials) explaining this treatment and how a Trial can be made in your own home at our risk. Address SANOSIN, Dept. 105, Unity Bldg., Chicago.

Show This To Some Unfortunate.

Are You Bashful?

Are You Timid or Self-Conscious? Do You Blush, Lose Your Nerve or Become Confused Easily?

Free Treatise Explains About New Method of Overcoming These Faults



Are you losing in love, social or business affairs because of timidity or bashfulness? Do you lack aggressiveness, courage, or feel ill at ease in the presence of strangers? These are serious handicaps to all progress. But they may be overcome—easily—quickly—permanently. Illustrated Treatise, "THE MASTERY OF BASHFULNESS," explain all about it. Write for it today. It's FREE! Address

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Increased Weight 22 Pounds Says Sergeant Campbell

Remarkable Experience of Kentucky Guardsman, Puts On Flesh At Rapid Rate.

"I got the trial package of Sargol and was very much pleased with it," states Quarter Master Sgt. Campbell of the 1st Kentucky Infantry, who sends us the photo above. He reports that by the time he was on the fourth package his weight had increased 22 lbs. and that he felt like another fellow.

"When I began to take Sargol," writes R. T. Sivells. "I only weighed one hundred thirty-nine pounds. Now my weight has increased to 151 lbs. Everybody says that I am getting so fat."

"I never felt better in my life since I have been taking Sargol. The first two weeks I gained 10 lbs. and am gaining every day. Sargol makes me eat and sleep and I don't get up with a tired feeling any more," writes J. C. Weaver, and N. D. Sanderson adds, "when I started Sargol I weighed 147 lbs. and now I weigh 160 lbs. Everybody is telling me how fat you have got in the last month."

Would you, too, like to quickly put from 10 to 30 lbs. of good, solid, "stay-there" flesh, fat and muscular tissue between your skin and bones?

Don't say it can't be done. Try it. Let us send you free a 50c package of Sargol and prove what it can do for you.

More than half a million thin men and women have gladly made this test and that Sargol does succeed, does make thin folks fat even where all else has failed, is conclusively proven in our opinion by the tremendous business we have done. No drastic diet, flesh creams, massages, oils or emulsions, but a simple, harmless home treatment. Cut out the coupon and send for this Free package today, enclosing only 10 cents in silver to help pay postage, packing, etc.

Address the Sargol Co., 336-P, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Take Sargol with your meals and watch it work. This will tell the story.

FREE SARGOL COUPON

This coupon with 10c in silver to help pay postage, packing, etc., and to show good faith, entitles holder to one 50c package of Sargol Free. Address The Sargol Co., 336-P, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

WILL URGE ITALY TO MAKE WAR ON GERMANY

French Premier to Visit King Victor Emmanuel.

Paris, Feb. 9.—Following the departure of Premier Aristide Briand for Rome today, a report became current that the French minister will urge the Italian government to declare war against Germany.

It is known that three objects of M. Briand's trip to the Italian capital are:

1. To bring into closer unity the relations between Italy and the allies.
2. To discuss the financial and economic situation in Italy.
3. To confer on the part that Italy is going to play in the Balkan campaign when it opens.

It was anounced that Albert Thomas, minister of munitions; Gen. Dumezil, an attache of the ministry of munitions, and Leon Bourgeois, minister without a portfolio in the Franch cabinet, would ask to go to Rome.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 14.—Wheat opened today at Friday's close, except for May, which was up ¼c, a slight decline being registered in the morning, however. Liverpool wheat opened 1@1½d higher, owing to the increasing scarcity of supplies. The scarcity is caused by shortage of ocean vessels. The supply in the United States and Canada is good, with Canadian wheat getting the preference in export sales. This causes a bearish tendency in United States wheat. The opening for cash was $1.33, for May $1.34¾ and for July $1.25½.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Feb. 14.	Feb.12.
Cash.... 1.33	1.33	1.32	1.32½	1.33
May.... 1.34¾	1.34¾	1.33½	1.34	1.34⅝
July.... 1.25½	1.25½	1.25	1.25	1.25½
Corn—				
Cash.....	....	....	76¾	77
May..... 79	79¼	78½	79⅛	79⅜
July..... 79	79⅜	79⅛	79⅝	79⅝
Oats—				
Cash.....	....	....	51	51
May..... 50½	51¼	50⅞	51	51⅜
July..... 48½	....	....	48½	48¾
Clover Seed—				
Prime ..13.05	....	....	13.05	13.00
Feb. ...13.05	13.20	13.05	13.05	13.00
Mar. ...12.55	12.57½	12.50	12.50	12.52
April ..11.35	11.35	11.10	11.10	11.35
Rye—				
No.	....	....	1.00	1.00
Alsike—				
Prime ..	....	....	10.20	10.30
Feb. ...10.30	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.30
Mar. ...10.30	10.35	10.25	10.25	10.35
Timothy—				
Prime ..	....	....	3.85	3.82½
Feb. ... 3.82½	3.85	3.82½	3.85	3.82½
Mar. ... 3.87½	....	....	3.87½	3.87½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May....	1.28¼	1.28¾	1.26⅝	1.27⅝	1.28¾
July....	1.21½	1.21½	1.20¼	1.20⅝	1.21¼
Corn—					
May.....	77⅝	77⅞	76½	77⅛	78½
July.....	77⅝	77⅝	76⅝	77⅛	78½
Oats—					
May	48⅝	48⅝	47⅞	48⅛	48⅝
July.....	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May ...20.60	20.72	20.55	20.60	20.65
July ...20.75	20.80	20.67	20.70	20.75
Lard—					
May ...10.35	10.42	10.27	10.32	10.37
July ...10.52	10.62	10.45	10.47	10.55
Ribs—					
May ...11.40	11.57	11.40	11.47	11.45
July ...11.65	11.72	11.62	11.62	11.60

MINNEAOLIS.

Wheat—					
May....	....	....	1.26	1.26¾
July....	....	....	1.24	1.25

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May....	....	....	1.26⅝	1.27½
July....	....	....	1.25¾	1.26⅛

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30c; solid pack, 32c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice, Michigan, 19@19½c; York state, 21c; brick, 21c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 22c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 26c; strictly fresh, 29c; storage, 21c; quality, 22c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.

Calves—14@15c.

Fowls—Live, 15@16c; dressed, 17@24c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c; dressed, 29c.

Geese—Alive, 15@16c.

Ducks—Alive, 16c.

Yearling Lambs, 15c; spring lambs, 17c; sheep, 11@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Rabbits—$8.00 per dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—19½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 15½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 11½c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurters, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 11½c; inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 6c; bullheads, 8c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 15.—Flour, unsettled; spring patents, $6.50@6.90; winter patents, $6.30@6.65; winter straights, $6.10@6.25; Kansas straights, $6.15@6.35. Pork, firm; mess, $21.00; family, $22.00@24.00; short clears, $19.50@23.00. Beef, firm; mess, $17.00@17.50; family, $18.50@19.50. Lard, firm; middle west, $10.20@10.30. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, steady; No. 1, $1.25@1.27½; No. 2, $1.15@1.20; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 85@90c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 31@32c; Central America 31c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c.

Butter firm; receipts, 7,365; creamery, extras 92 score), 34@34½c; creamery (higher scoring), 15@35½c; firsts, 29@33½c; seconds, 26@28½c. Eggs firm; receipts, 8,714; fresh gathered, extras, 28@29c; extra firsts 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 30@31c; nearby hennery, browns, 27@29c. Cheese steady; receipts, 1,435; state whole milk, flats, held, colored, specials, 18¼c; do. white, 18c; do. colored, average fancy, 18c; do. white, 17¾c; flats, current make, specials, 17¼c; do. average fancy, 17@17¼c. Dressed poultry strong; fresh killed western, 16½@27c; fowls, 14½@19c; turkeys, 26@30c

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market fairly active; prime steers, $8.50@8.75; shipping, $7.75@8.35; butchers, $6.50@8.25; heifers, $5.75@7.75; cows, $3.50@7.00; bulls, $4.75@7.00; stock heifers, $4.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.25; fresh cows and springers, active and steady at .o@95. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; market active and steady; good to choice, $4.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market slow; heavy and mixed, $8.70@8.75; yorkers, $8.35@8.75; pigs, $8.00@8.25; roughs, $7.40@7.60; stags, $5.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; market active; lambs, $8.00@12.00; yearlings, $6.50@10.75; wethers, $8.50@9.00; ewes, $4.00@8.50; sheep, mixed, $8.50@8.75.

Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says, "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh-sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

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Stopped-up noses
Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
Nasal discharges
Hawking and spitting
Snoring at night
Bad breath
Frequent colds
Difficult breathing
Smothering sensation in dreams
Sudden fits of sneezing
Dry mucus in nose
and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
7490 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

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Address .....

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Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side. Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

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Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market fairly active; prime steers, $8.50@8.75; shipping, $7.75@8.35; butchers, $6.50@8.25; heifers, $5.75@7.75; cows, $3.50@7.00; bulls, $4.75@7.00; stock heifers, $4.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.25; fresh cows and springers, active and steady at .o@95. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; market active and steady; good to choice, $4.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market slow; heavy and mixed, $8.70@8.75; yorkers, $8.35@8.75; pigs, $8.00@8.25; roughs, $7.40@7.60; stags, $5.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; market active; lambs, $8.00@12.00; yearlings, $6.50@10.75; wethers, $8.50@9.00; ewes, $4.00@8.50; sheep, mixed, $8.50@8.75.

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TOOTHACHE OR NEURALGIA.
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RHEUMATISM.
Old people will appreciate the Comfort. It stimulates the sluggish blood and brings relief.

FE

ANARCHISTS IN CHICAGO READY FOR BOMB REIGN

Plans Are Disclosed to Blow Up Churches and Public Buildings in Many Cities of Country.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Search was started today for the principals in what is believed by the police to have been a plot to destroy buildings and kill members of the clergy, banks and others in a dozen cities in various sections of the United States. Discovery of the alleged plot, according to the police resulted from examination of the personal effects of John Allegrini, confident of Jean Crones, who is charged by the authorities with putting poison in soup at the banquet given by Archbishop George W. Mundelein at the University Club Thursday night, and causing the illness of 100 of the guests.

Chief of Police Healey, Chief of Detectives Nicholas Hunt, and Deputy Chief of Police Herman Schuettler, announced today after studying translations of letters written in Italian found in Allegrini's rooms that they regarded as established the existence of an anti-clerical organization, headed by "a committee of fifteen," of which Crones and Allegrini are believed to have been members. Police are searching for Crones, who is a former assitant chef at the University Club. Allegrini is in jail charged with conspiracy to commit murder.

The police were guarded in making public the contents of Allegrini's correspondence, but it was said plans and specifications were found of several large downtown buildings in Chicago, which, it is said, had been marked for destruction by the committee. These included the People's Gas Light & Coke Co. building, one of the largest office buildings in Chicago, the Union League Club and Federal building.

The attempt to wreck St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church in New York a year ago also is believed by Captain Hunt to have been a part of the alleged plot. According to the detective who did the translating, certain leaders in a conspiracy which is to be international in scope have headquarters in Rome. He added that some of the letters contained detailed descriptions of bombs used by the conspirators. Some of these, he said, were designed to wreck buildings, others to kill policemen, and still others to spread death among church goers, "when they are walking away from church discussing the sermon."

Police working on the case pointed out today that the illness of 50 guests who attended the Knights of Columbus banquet on October 20, last, might have been due to the activities of the alleged conspirators. At first it was said the illness of the banqueters was caused from ptomaine poisoning, but discovery of the plot to poison guests at the Mundelein dinner has given strength to the belief that the illness of the banqueters may have been due to a similar plot.

Hazebrouck, France, Feb. 14.—Claud Grahame-White, the British aviator, has been gravely wounded.

MAY FORCE WILSON TO BACK DOWN ON MERCHANTMEN'S RIGHT TO ARM

Germany's Refusal to Accept U. S. View After March 1 Warns America to Keep Off or Suffer Consequence; Allies Threaten Ship Boycott.

BY J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, Feb. 14.—America today faces the alternative of modifying its ruling to the effect that merchantmen have the right to arm for defense against submarines, in conformity to Germany's recently announced position and in opposition to the position of the entente allies, or of playing the game of the quadruple entente and further estranging Germany.

Germany's declaration that after March 1 she will treat all armed merchantmen as warships brings the state department to the necessity of considering the probability that in the new German submarine campaign Americans would be killed or jeopardized and the nation forced into drastic action at a time when the temper of the people is aroused over the far from satisfactory Lusitania settlement.

Germany Not Bound So Far.

That probability makes the question most acute, and exhibits in high relief the diplomatic accomplishments of the United States during the submarine controversy. The administration has been credited with a substantial victory in the Lusitania negotiations. But what has been accomplished in no way binds Germany to conduct her submarine campaign in accordance with the principles of "international law and humanity" as they stood before the war. That has long been conceded by administration officials.

The formal announcement by Germany that she will not abide by those principles unamended after March 1, forces the United States to consider the question of a precedent.

Count von Bernstorff has informed the state department that Germany cannot and will not sacrifice the usefulness of the submarine weapon. The German announcement regarding the status of armed merchantmen in the future simply confirms his notice to the state department that Germany is obliged to have a large amount of room for submarine action no matter what friendships are broken. The United States was asked in diplomatic language a long time ago to step aside.

Question Not Decided.

At all times the United States has left the way open for a free decision as to the status of armed merchantmen under the new conditions of submarine warfare. State department officials said this morning the question has not yet been decided. But the logic of the situation is such now that it is impossible to conceive of the government taking a position not in substantial accord with the German view. Nothing has happened, it was learned today, to cause any important change in the government's attitude as expressed in a concluding paragraph of the Lansing note of January 18, which follows:

"I should add that my government is impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying armament of any sort, in view of the character of the submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of underseas craft and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent government, and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly."

Crisis Bound to Arise.

If the United States does not take the stand forecast here and instruct American citizens to stay off armed merchantmen ships, a crisis is bound to arise in which diplomatic relations must cease, in the opinion of administration officials, who in the same breath recognize that a break must lead to war.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, February 6.—Visit of Lord Curzon and General Sir Douglas Haig to King Albert causes rumors that Germany seeks a separate peace with Belgium. Rumania votes a new army loan of $40,000,000.

MONDAY, February 7. — Kamerun cleared of German forces, 14,900 troops taking refuge in Spanish Guinea. Austrian and Bulgarian forces join in Albania north of Avlona. Canada doubles guard about public buildings and railroads.

TUESDAY, February 8.—Responsibility for British government orders for military action shifted from Lord Kitchener to Sir William R. Robertson, chief of staff. Heavy artillery fighting on western front.

WEDNESDAY, February 9.—United States government accepts German terms on Lusitania. Germany avoided use of word "illegal." Long range guns drop shells on French fortress of Belfort. M. Pokrovsky replaces P. A. Kharitonoff as comptroller-general in the Russian ministry.

THURSDAY, February 10.—Renewal of German drive wins 800 meters of trenches north of Arras, part of which are recovered in counter attack. General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien retired from command of British South African forces because of ill health and replaced by General Jan Smuts, a former commander in the Boer army. Two German seaplanes raid Ramsgate and Broadstairs on Kentish coast, injuring two women and one child, and doing slight damage.

FRIDAY, February 11. — Germany and Austria announce that they will consider all armed merchantmen of enemy countries as warships and treat them accordingly in pursuing submarine warfare. Russians in new offensive in Volhynia capture Uscienezko. Premier Briand of France receives a great ovation on arrival in Rome.

SATURDAY, February 12. — Italy prohibits the introduction of all German imports. Germans report sinking of British cruiser Arabic in North Sea. Defeat of British reconnoitring expedition toward Kut-el-Amara from Nasriyeh by Arabs reported.

A microscope so delicate that it will measure one-millionth of an inch has been invented by a British scientist.

SO SAY WE

Uncle Sam—"I'd rather hear you playing notes than see you writing them."—New York Times.

RUSS MUNITIONS CRISIS IS PAST

Czar Has Enough Steel to Keep Up Battle From Baltic to Armenia.

Paris, Feb. 9.—"The munitions crisis in Russia is past." This statement, made by General Polivanoff, the Russian minister of war, was telegraphed from Petrograd today by the correspondent of the Journal in the Russian capital.

General Polivanoff's statement follows:

"We are able to say that the munitions crisis which forced our retreat last spring is past. Russian artillery will always be capable of meeting the enemy with a veritable hurricane of steel all the way from the Baltic sea to Erzerum, (Armenia).

"The power of our guns will grow day by day. It is true we have lacked much in the past but today we are organized to meet any crisis. It is particularly graifying to announce that we have just completed a modern broad gauge railroad connecting the port of Archangel with the interior of Russia.

BELGIUM REFUSES GERMANY'S OFFER

Rome Paper Says King Albert Declines to Consider Separate Peace Bid.

Rome, Feb. 9.—The Giornale d' Italia states that Monsignor Tacci Porcelli, the papal nuncia to Belgium, presented to Belgium German's proposals for a separate peace. Whether or not he was authorized to do so by the vatican, says the newspaper, has not been ascertained.

It is said that Germany, through Pince von Buelow and other prominent personages, has indicated that the terms she is ready to offer to Belgium for the concluding of a separate peace comprise the restoration of Belgium to the government of King Albert and the payment of a large indemnity for damages caused by the invasion and the occupation, and that she asks in return economical and commercial privileges which would practically transform the port of Antwerp into a German center of traffic. To these proposals Belgium is said to have replied with a prompt refusal and a declaration of intention to adhere to the allies and not to conclude a separate peace.

Statements regarding efforts being made to induce Cardinal Mercier to use his influence in favor of proposals for a separate peace have also been made but it is asserted that they have been entirely in vain. Cardinal Mercier is living in strict retirement at the chief house of the Redemptorist Fathers in Rome, where he receives no visitors and where he is recuperating from an attack of grip. Cardinal Mercier is occupied in working out plans for the reconstruction of the ecclesiastical seminaries in Belgium, in accordance with the provisions of the new Roman Congregation which has been appointed by Pope Benedict to take charge of seminaries throughout the world.

Engineers have proposed to dam the Niagara river near its outlet to produce 2,000,000-horse power in addition to that now derived from the falls.

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SAYS GERMANY PLANS HOLD IN SOUTH AMERICA

Washington Dispatch to Chicago Paper Tells of Proposed Monroe Doctrine Violation by Teutons.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee of the senate, declared today he knew nothing of documentary evidence reported to be in possession of his committee tending to reveal plans of Germany to establish a foothold in republics of the western hemisphere and the Danish West Indies.

That such information was in the possession of the committee was the basis of a story published today in the Chicago Tribune, which says the committee is carefully guarding the evidence from publication because of fear of the effect it might have upon public opinion. So impressed were senators with the advisability of suppressing the information that the motion to debate the Nicaraguan treaty in the open senate, which would have entailed disclosure of the German plans, was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

In deference to the same considerations the proposed Colombian and Haitian treaties will be debated by the senate behind closed doors.

Contents of Documents.

The documents in the possession of the committee purport to prove:

That Germany sought to establish a sphere of influence in Nicaragua by purchase of the interoceanic canal route and the right to establish naval bases.

That Germany sought to gain a foothold in Colombia by negotiation of an interoceanic canal concession and the purchase of plantations and the establishment of a naval base at Cartagena.

That Germany gained paramount influence in Paraguay by organizing the army and is carrying out a similar plan in Chile.

That Germany sought to gain a foothold in Haiti through control of the customs and the establishment of a naval base at Mole St. Nicholas.

That Germany practically controls the island of St. Thomas by lease from Denmark, and has established there a base of great strategic value, particularly because of its proximity to Porto Rico and the Panama canal.

Ready to Renew Effort.

The committee also has documentary evidence indicating that, although the European war has interrupted the prosecution of these plans, Germany intends to resume the efforts to participate in the affairs of the western hemisphere as soon as peace shall be restored.

Because of their bearing upon the preservation of the Monroe doctrine the German operations are of vital importance to the United States.

The question of defending the Monroe doctrine is inseparable from the question of preparedness against war which congress is now considering.

Insist on Monroe Doctrine.

President Wilson has asserted that the United States will continue to back up the Monroe doctrine, with force if necessary, and is endeavoring to commit the South and Central American Republics to a pan-American partnership with the United States in maintaining this stand.

Those who contend that the Monroe doctrine must be defended at all costs against European designs declare it imperative to provide an American navy that shall not be exceeded in strength by that of any nation, save possibly Great Britain.

ASKS VIENNA TO EXPLAIN ATTACK

Lansing Wants to Know Why Tanker Was Fired On Without Warning.

Washington, Feb. 11. — Secretary Lansing announced today he had sent to the Austro-Hungarian government, through Ambassador Penfield, a dispatch asking for an investigation and an explanation of the attack by an Austrian submarine on the American tank steamer Petrolite.

The secretary said published statements that demands had been made upon the Vienna government were "not true," but that it was within the range of possibility demands of some sort might be made in the future should the investigation and explanation asked warrant them.

Shelled Without Warning.

The Petrolite, which was flying the American flag, was shelled by a submarine without warning. The ship was immediately stopped, but the firing continued for several minutes.

One seaman on the Petrolite was wounded.

The submarine then drew alongside of the Petrolite and asked to buy food supplies. The request was refused, and the submarine commander took an American sailor from the Petrolite and held him aboard the submarine while his men searched the Petrolite and seized supplies they wanted.

Doesn't Demand Punishment.

Secretary Lansing today would not discuss the note which went forward last night. He told officials, however, the note did not demand punishment of the submarine commander, as reported.

Novel questions are involved in the case. Warships, under certain stress, may take food from merchant ships if they give proper receipts or payment, but it is realized that if submarines are to be permitted to do so, every neutral ship might be made a base for their operations.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S MUNITIONS PLANT BURNS

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The munitions plant of the General Electric Co. was wrecked by fire today. The blaze was finally extinguished by the company's private fire department and no report was made to the city police or fire authorities. Officials of the company withheld all information regarding the fire.

The employes of the munitions plant were sent home. It was reported that the roof of the building had fallen in and that the walls had been declared unsafe.

M'ADOO NOT A CANDIDATE

Washington, Feb. 14.—Secretary McAdoo wrote Chester C. Platt of Batavia, N. Y., yesterday that under no circumstances would he permit the naming of himself as a delegate to the Democratic national convention in St. Louis next June.

BUSINESS BOOM FOLLOWS PROHIBITION IN DENVER

Denver, Colo, Feb. 14.—Prohibtion went into force in Colorado January 1. The changes in the life of the city noticeable since then bring smiles to the faces of the "dry" and scowls to the features of the discomfited "wet."

The leading Denver stores report a remarkable increase of business and an even more marked improvement in collections. Hundreds of credit accounts which have been hanging over customers' heads for years and had, in many cases, been given up for lost by the storekeepers, have been settled up with the money which would have flowed over the bar.

In eight savings banks, deposits increased $575,000 in the first month of prohibition and more than 2,000 new accounts were opened. Bank clearances were $47,000,000 for January, against $38,000,000 a year ago, and $37,000,000 two years ago.

Stores doing a business throughout the state report that the benefits in the small towns and mining camps of throttling the "rum demon" are even more striking.

Leading credit men say that the store customers who were thrown out of work by prohibtion have almost uniformly found employment in some other line, and only an insignificant per centage has left the city.

But on the police court blotter the real story of prohibition is written. Below is a table showing the number of arrests for the three principle causes in the first months of 1915 and 1916:

	1915.		1916.
Drunkenness	212	Drunkenness	53
Disturbance	99	Disturbance	40
Vagrancy	421	Vagrancy	115

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You have always wanted a cyclopedia in your home but heretofore the cost has been almost prohibitive. Prices for cyclopedias seem to have stopped at $50 when publishers were making reductions, but here's a complete cyclopedia that will fill every possible need that ever occurs. It will give you every bit as much service, it contains just as much real information, it explains just as many facts and covers just as many subjects as a cyclopedia previously costing from $50 to $150. Most publishers have offered you fine paper and expensive bindings as excuse for their high prices, while the "People's Cyclopedia," though it is a handsome set, is printed on plain paper in good clear type with strong protective bindings that will withstand the heaviest service. The "People's Cyclopedia" is a complete library. It was prepared by a big staff of eminent authorities in every line of human endeavor and research. It has five volumes containing thousands of pages explaining every item of human knowledge that you may want to know. It you do not take advantage of this opportunity you are certainly not interested in getting more for your money than you ever got before. Get this set for your children's sake. Get it for your own sake. The books are so interestingly written that you will sit night after night deeply engrossed in them as if they were the most superbly written fiction. Here the most marvelous facts in history, in science, religion and travel are explained so that everyone who reads them may understand.

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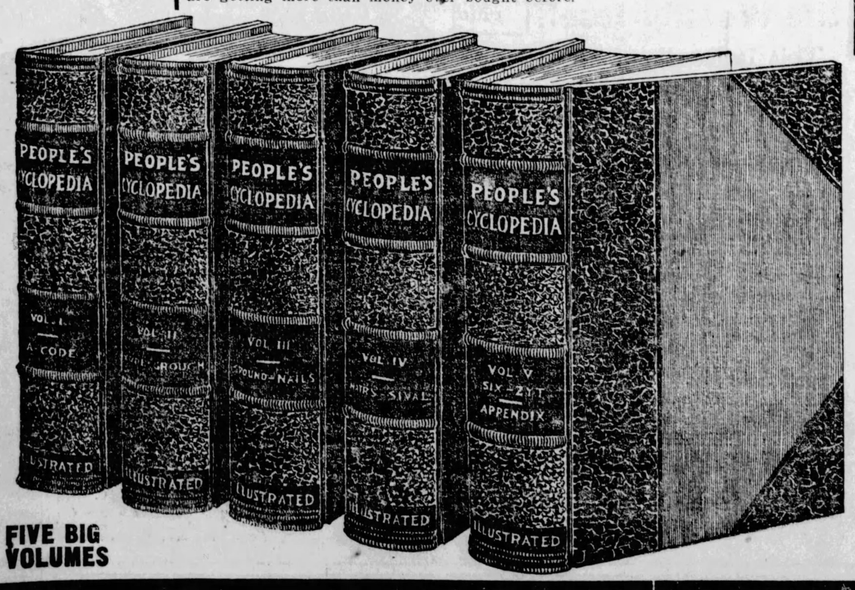

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These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

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Men—Women wanted $75 month. Government jobs; vacancies constantly; write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G27, Rochester, N. Y.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly, experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 707 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

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Ladies paint pillow tops at home; something entirely new; handsome profits; experience unnecessary; sample showing work 10c. Write today, Ideal Art Co., 2113 Harrison st., Chicago, Ill.

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Wanted—Ladies to sew insoles; good pay weekly; no canvassing; goods cut ready for machine; transportation paid. Address with stamped envelope, No-ak Insoles, Danville, Ill.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Y. Hines, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Ladies—We will pay you 30c an hour for your spare time; home work; no canvassing. Send stamp, System 30, Altoona, Pa.

HELP WANTED.

Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for government jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month; vacations with pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. G31, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

PATENTS.

Invent something; your ideas may bring wealth; our free book tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent, through our new credit system; write today. Waters & Co., 818, Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers. Dont pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Send description of your farm or ranch; we have cash buyers; don't pay commission; owners only. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Peru, Illinois.

Wanted—To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. H. L. Downing, 155 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Farms; have 3,357 buyers; describe your unsold property. 225 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia farms offer opportunities for you; $20.00 per acre up; easy payments; mild climate, no long cold or hot spells; social life, fertile soil, good markets, high prices, on railroad, convenient to trains. Write for free magazine and other information, F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., 208 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES

Underground treasures, how and where to find them; particulars 2c. Wilson's World, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

Scientific astrology reveals wonderful events. Trial reading 10c. Send birth date, questions. F. O. Fisher, Box 736, M. O., San Francisco, Calif.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm; in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, need and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rig earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 627 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents—Steady income, large manufacturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality; factory to consumer; big profits, honest goods; work or spare time; credit given. Send for particulars. Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Would $150 monthly as general agent for $100,000 corporation, and a Ford Auto of your own Free, introducing stock and poultry remedies, dips, disinfectants, etc., interest you? Then address Royolcum Co-Operative MFG. Co., M. G., Monticello, Ind.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Reliable man 18 to 60, wanted in each locality to represent big sick and accident insurance company with amazing, startling, sensational new selling plan. Apply quick to W. G. Critchlow, Department 2711, Covington, Ky.

1916's sensation. Eleven-piece toilet article set selling like blazes at $1, with $5 carving set FREE. Enormous profits. Tremendous hit. Eagle made $51.00 first week. Write quick. Pierce Co., 703, Pierce Bldg., Chicago.

Agents—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make $4,000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 4373 Third st., Cincinnati, O.

Agents—Grab this 25c household specialty; lightning seller; one agent sold 160 one day; sample 10c; dozen $1.10; particulars free. Write today, George Erwin, Manufacturer, 2112 Harrison, Chicago.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

Earn $10 to $20 weekly mailing letters at home; outfit and particulars 10c. Jay Morris, 2513 S. 2nd, Phila., Pa.

Solicitors (both sex) to sell the best dollar necessity on earth. A-N-H-I-Mail Order Co., Box 1097, Atlanta, Ga.

SALESMEN.

We want salesmen—Our line, groceries, provisions, paints, automobile and machine oils, roofing stock and poultry food.

SELLS to farmers and others citizens who own or have buildings or own live stock.

SELLS BECAUSE the goods have the quality and the price that we can give by selling in large quantities direct to the consumer.

OUR SALESMEN MAKE $5000.00 to $8,000.00 per year. Their ability and activity govern that. We give them the right goods and at the right price, and the fact that all of them don't make the big money only proves that all men are NOT equal as salesmen.

YOU OR ANYONE else who answers this ad can get our proposition but don't answer unless you know that you can't make a dollar without putting in a dollars' worth of work.

F. HITCHCOCK HILL CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Be a Ventriloquist. New invention. Fits roof of mouth. Greatest thing out. Sent dime. O. Kibner, 15 Alma Place, Rochester, N.Y.

I pay 25c each for Lincoln pennies and buffalo nickels several dates. Send dime for list W.30, C. J. Conrad, Altoona Pa.

Honey, 10 cents a pound in pails. Roscoe F. Wixson, Lakemont, N. Y.

FARM LANDS.

Small Missouri Farm—$5 cash and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to three big markets. Write for photographs and full information. Munger Bldg., 130 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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Chicks day old, Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes; pure bloods; fine delivery guaranteed; catalog free; ship everywhere. Tiffin Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

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Food-Lax — The Drugless laxative. Regulates the bowels naturally. Drives constipation away. $1.00 a box, prepaid. Descriptive circulars FREE. FOOD-LAX CO., Dept. D, Tribune Annex, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted, $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

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AGENTS.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce guaranteed poultry compound. Steady employment. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 84 PARSONS, KAN.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

96 Acres—$3800

10 cows, pr. horses, tools, machinery, wagon, corn, oats, hay and potatoes thrown in by owner so he can make quick change; 11-rm. house and overshot barn, both good repair; $3,800 takes all, part cash and your own terms for balance. Located in Delaware Co., N. Y., which produces dairy products to the value of $4,762,906 in a year; all the butter for the U. S. navy is made here. For traveling instructions see page 3, "Strout's Latest Bargains," mailed free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 105, 47 W. 34th St., New York.

5 CENTS AN ACRE, CASH

Texas school lands for sale by the State at $5 per acre; 5c an acre cash and no more for 40 years, but 3 per cent interest. Send 10c postage for further information. Investor Pub. Co., Dept. 97, San Antonio, Texas.

BIRCH Car FREE to You

Yes, it's free! Fourteen-foot Canoe, 2 Paddles, 2 Sponges, 2 Seats, BIRCH Model Car with 2 brilliant lights and starting and absolutely free and the agency for your territory, if your name reaches us at once. Make 33,000 to $10,000 a year in the automobile business. I will show you how. Get full information at once. Don't wreck—before too late, address John Bircher, President, MOTOR COLLEGE, Inc., Dept. 2315, Tower Bldg., Chicago.

The way to make money is to sell something everyone must have.

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That's our line. You sell four pairs for $1.00 with a six months' guarantee, backed by a million dollar firm. Male or female representatives wanted in every town in the United States. Whole or part time. W. H. Collins, 2057 Jackson Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEN WANTED

We positively teach you at home by mail to earn $25 to $60 weekly as Chauffeur or Repairman. Students assisted to positions. Best system, lowest price. MODELS FURNISHED. Write for Free book. PRACTICAL AUTO SCHOOL, 70-7 Beaver Street, New York.

1916 ART CALENDAR FREE

Send 4c postage for 7 Beautiful Picture Cards and we will send you a fancy Art Calendar in Colors. This splendid offer is made to introduce our big Auto Prize Contest. NEW IDEAS CO., 211 New Ideas Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jobs Thousands of good jobs open this year in the Government service. My FREE Book E. K. tells how to get one. Write today. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C. **Open**

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WE SEND GOODS AND CHAIN STORES CO., Box 182 Richmond, Va.

We supply goods and we pay the freight. No house needed at start. Get your own supplies at wholesale and make money selling to others. Our wholesale prices will open your eyes. Handle everything from a box of notions to suit of clothes

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